
NSW VIS Classification Web 2.1

Public User Manual



**Office of
Environment
& Heritage**

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This data base may be referenced as OEH (2014) Vegetation Information System Classification database. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
<www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx> accessed dd Month yyyy.

Report pollution and environmental incidents

Environment Line: 131 555 (NSW only) or info@environment.nsw.gov.au
See also www.environment.nsw.gov.au

ISBN 978 1 74359 590 9
OEH 2014/0286
March 2014

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1. Introduction

This manual is to provide support for Public Users in the operations of the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) Vegetation Information System Classification Database version 2.1. It is presented as a step-by-step approach, with additional documentation to assist users provided as relevant, both from within this document and from the further information links provided in the web database pages.

Throughout the document, boxed text (as used here) has been used to highlight issues for users to note, or to provide background information.

Any queries with regard to this manual can be directed to: vis@environment.nsw.gov.au.

2. Background

2.1 What is the Vegetation Information System Classification?

The Vegetation Information System Classification (VIS Classification) is the database for plant community types in New South Wales. The development of the classification database is an integral part of the [NSW Vegetation Information System](#) (NSW VIS), which aims to provide a single, integrated source for vegetation information in NSW.

The aim of the NSW VIS Classification database is to produce a consistent hierarchical vegetation classification of New South Wales plant community types, and to provide public access to information on these plant community types. This version of the VIS Classification is a further development of the Vegetation Classification and Assessment (VCA) web enabled version released as VCA1.1. This further builds on the original NSW VCA system developed by the Royal Botanic Gardens Trust (RBGT), and published in the scientific journal *Cunninghamia* (Benson 2006; Benson, *et al.* 2006; Benson 2008; and Benson *et al.* 2010).

The NSW Plant Community Type classification has been constructed by integrating two existing vegetation classification databases: the NSW Vegetation Classification and Assessment database developed by the RBGT; and the Over-cleared BioMetric Vegetation Types Database developed for used in Property Vegetation Planning and BioBanking assessment processes. By integrating this information into one system, VIS Classification establishes a single NSW Master Plant Community Type list as the focal point for both vegetation type mapping and regulatory assessment processes.

Further background information on the development of the NSW vegetation Information System and its components can be found on the OEH web site:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research/VegetationInformationSystem.htm>.

2.2 Role of the OEH Biodiversity Information Unit

The development of the NSW VIS is being coordinated by the Biodiversity Information Unit within the Science Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. This unit is developing and supporting the NSW VIS, BioNet-Atlas, Threatened Species Profiles Database and other native vegetation and biodiversity projects and programs as part of OEH's strategic leadership of native biodiversity information management. One of the key objectives for the unit, and the NSW VIS database in particular, is to ensure effective access to and appropriate use of,

the full range of vegetation information for NSW, including plot, classification and mapping data and products.

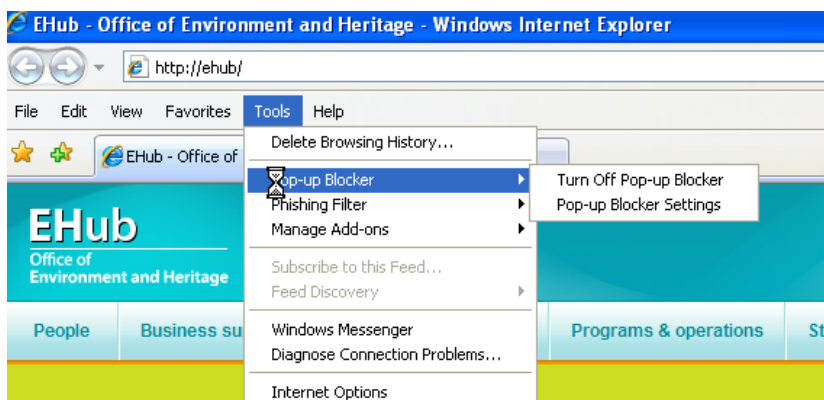
For further information on the role of the unit, the NSW VIS Project or OEH's role in vegetation and biodiversity information, please contact the OEH Biodiversity Information Unit (vis@environment.nsw.gov.au).

3. Possible Technical Issues

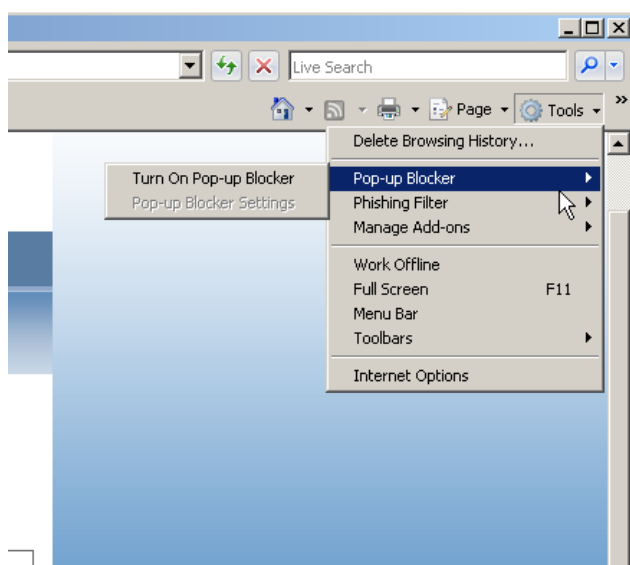
If you are using Microsoft's Internet Explorer, please note that sometimes Internet Explorer may inhibit the retrieval of cached information. If, during use, you find that pages or areas are not refreshing as expected (e.g. clicking on options radio buttons does not clear previous selections), please refer to the information provided in [Attachment 1 Possible Internet Explorer Issues](#).

Also please note that to enable some functions, including producing reports, you may need to have the Pop Up Blocker turned off. In Internet Explorer, you can do this via the Tools menu, as shown below (two options, depending on the layout you have).

Option 1:



Option 2:



4. Registering as a Public User

To register to use the VIS Classification, follow the link to the [NSW VIS Classification Public User Registration](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx) page
(<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx>).

This will open the page shown below.

NSW GOVERNMENT | Office of Environment & Heritage

VIS Classification 2.1

Please enter your Login name and Password

New user [Register here](#)

Login Id *:

Password *:

Login Forgot Password?

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory

For your information

The VIS Classification 2.1 System is best viewed on Internet Explorer 8 (IE8). However this system can be viewed using most other latest browsers.

If you are experiencing difficulties logging into or using VIS Classification 2.1 System please contact VIS Classification 2.1 administrator on vis@environment.nsw.gov.au

Click on New user **Register here** hyper-link text to open the new user registration page. The Conditions of Use screen will appear:

Privacy

Information entered by you as part of the registration process, including any personal details, will be stored in the OEH records system. You can find out more about how OEH handles the personal information it collects online by reading our privacy policy (www.environment.nsw.gov.au/help/privacy.htm). By entering your details, you consent to the collection and use of your personal information in accordance with this policy.

Copyright

OEH is the custodian of the VIS Classification 2.1 database and is responsible for its maintenance, updating and the distribution of data. The data and copyright and other intellectual property rights in the data are and shall remain the property of the copyright holder. Copyright in extracts, printouts or online search results from the VCA database is held by OEH and protected by the copyright laws of Australia. You can save a local copy of search results from this site on your computer or print it for your own personal use. However, when using the site you agree that:

- if you make a copy of material on the website, you must make sure that the words 'Copyright NSW Office Of Environment and Heritage' are placed in legible text on your copy
- if you copy or print material from the site, you cannot charge other people for access to it
- you cannot modify any material copied from the site without the written permission of OEH.

Apart from the conditions described above, you cannot publish any material including images (photos, illustrations, banners, logos, buttons and other graphic elements) or text from the site without the written permission of OEH (vis@environment.nsw.gov.au).

☐ I have read the above information. I would like to proceed with the user registration.

Register Cancel

Please read the conditions, then click to accept the conditions if you wish to proceed. The **Register** button will now become active; click to open the registration screen, as shown below.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "VIS Classification 2.1" with a sub-header "User Registration - Please enter your personal information to register for VIS Classification 2.1". The form contains the following fields: "Title:*" (a dropdown menu with "-Select-" selected), "First Name:*" (text input), "Last Name:*" (text input), "Address 1:*" (text input), "Address 2:" (text input), "Suburb/Town:*" (text input), "State:*" (a dropdown menu with "-Select-" selected), "Post Code:*" (text input), "Contact Phone:*" (text input), "Role that describes your profession:*" (a dropdown menu with "--choose--" selected), "Email:*" (text input, with a note "This is your User ID." to its right), "Password:*" (text input), and "Confirm Password:*" (text input). A note at the bottom left states "Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory". At the bottom right are "Register" and "Cancel" buttons.

Fill in the required details as indicated for each field. Please note that no spaces are allowed in the phone number field.

Please note that you will not be able to change your password once it is registered, so please ensure you will be able to recall your password when needed. If you forget your password, a retrieve password link is provided on the log in page.

Once you are registered in the system you will be automatically directed to the VIS Classification Home Page.

VIS Classification 2.1

HOME

COMMUNITIES

HELP

LOGOUT

LOGGED IN AS : VCAPUBLIC
(READ ONLY USER)

Home News & Bulletins

NSW Vegetation Information System: Classification



Belah Woodland on alluvial plains in the central wheatbelt of NSW. The NSW VIS Classification database provides valuable information on this and approximately 1300 other plant community types in NSW.

Photo by Jamie Plaza, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust

NSW VIS Classification related links

- [NSW Vegetation Information System](#)
- [Native Vegetation Interim Type Standard \(NB: opens pdf approx. 1.6Mb\)](#)
- [The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust](#)
- [OEH Home Page](#)

Overview

This is the Home Page for the Public Version of the NSW Vegetation Information System (VIS) Classification Web Application. To begin using the VIS Classification application, navigate via the function tabs at the top of this page. A Public User Manual is available via the Help tab at the top of this section.

[The NSW Vegetation Information System \(VIS\)](#) has been established to provide the NSW Government, its clients and community with a central authoritative repository for native vegetation data.

The VIS Classification is one of three existing modules of the NSW VIS, including:

- [VIS Classification](#)
- [VIS Map](#)
- [VIS Flora Survey](#)

You will also receive an email (to the email address you provided) noting your registration and with details of your user name and password. Please keep a copy of this email for future reference.

Please take normal security measures with regard to your user name and password.

5. Opening the Database: Home Page

To open the VIS Classification application, you will need to log into the system via the link below:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx>

This opens the log in screen shown below.

VIS Classification 2.1

Please enter your Login name and Password

New user [Register here](#)

Login Id *:

Password *:

[Login](#) [Forgot Password?](#)

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory

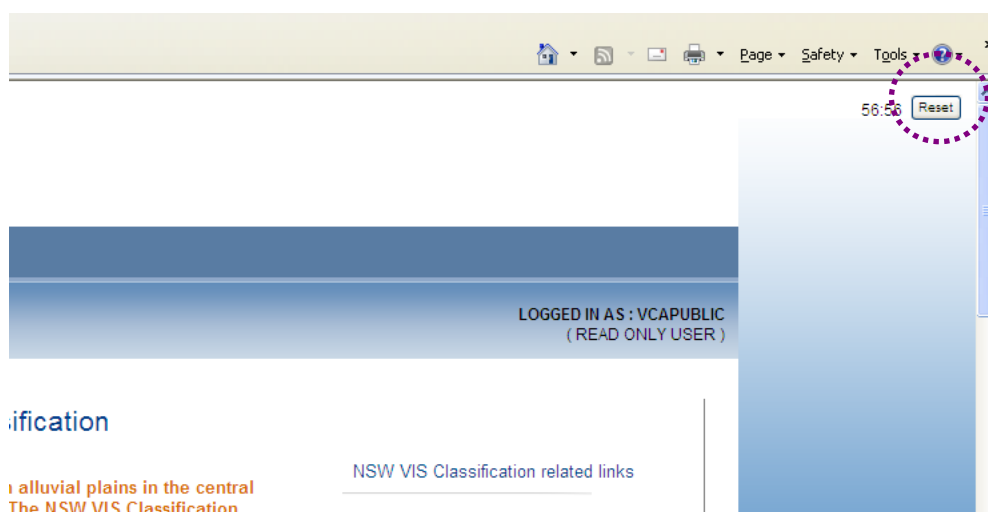
For your information

The VIS Classification 2.1 System is best viewed on Internet Explorer 8 (IE8). However this system can be viewed using most other latest browsers.

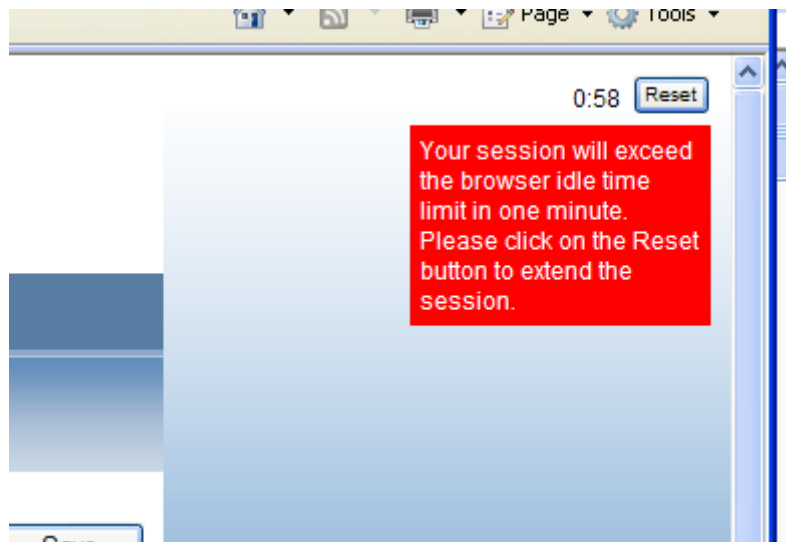
If you are experiencing difficulties logging into or using VIS Classification 2.1 System please contact VIS Classification 2.1 administrator on vis@environment.nsw.gov.au

Please enter your network log in user name and password (see [Section 3 Possible Technical Issues](#), above), then click the '**login**' button to open the NSW Vegetation Information System Classification Home Page.

While you are on the Home Page, please note the time counter at the top right hand corner of the screen, as indicated below.



This counts down from 60 minutes to zero – this is the amount of time remaining before the system will log you off if there has been no page activity. When the counter gets down to less than 1 minute, the warning message below will appear:



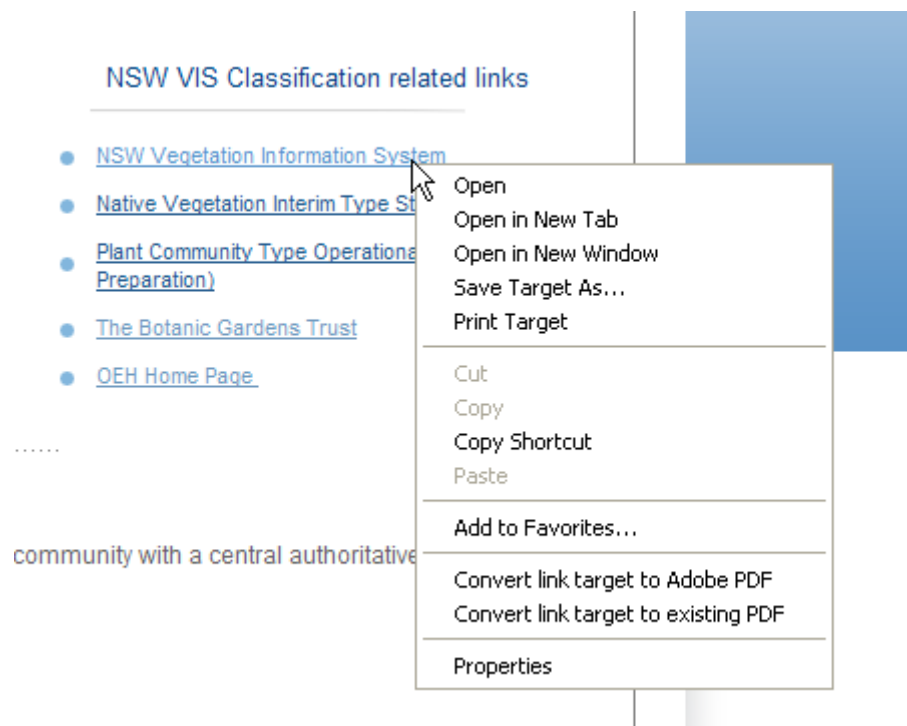
This counter will reset whenever you activate anything on a page or move across pages. You can also reset the time by clicking the '**Reset**' button which will set the timer back to 60 minutes.

5.1 Links to Other Information

On the top right of the Home Page there are a number of links that provide further background or related information, as shown below.



Please note, however, that these will navigate you away from the VIS Classification Home Page. You can choose to open the new links in either a new tab on your browser, or in a new browser page, by right clicking on the relevant link. This opens the drop down menu as shown below.



Simply select the option for how you want the new link page to open by clicking on that option in the list.

5.2 News & Bulletins

From the home page, click on the '**News & Bulletins**' tab, as shown below.



plant community type (e.g. vegetation structure, species composition, etc). Instructions for using this tool are provided in [Section 8.0 Plant Community Identification Tool](#), below.

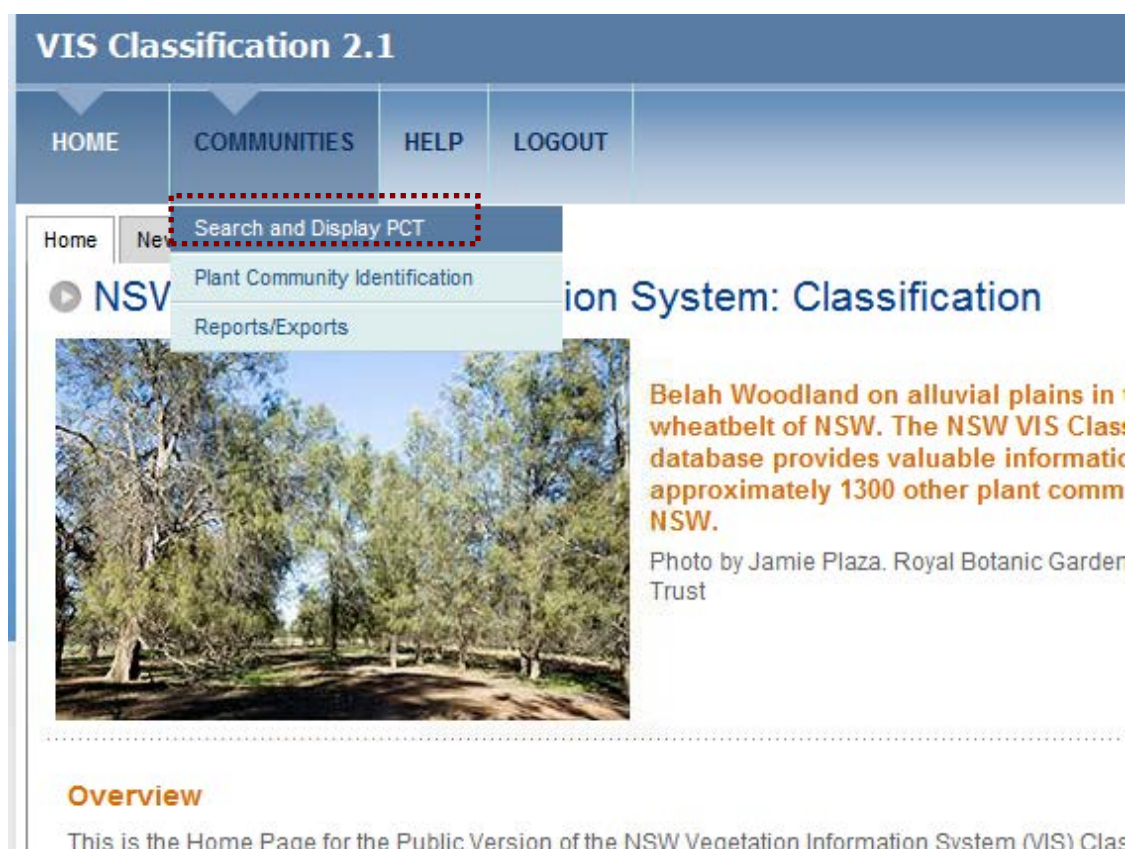
The Plant Community Type Identification Tool is also available as an independent software and data package that can be downloaded and installed on your PC or laptop. Further information on the off-line version of the PCT Identification Tool can be found on the [Plant Community Identification Software](#) page: (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research/PlantCommunityIDsoftware.htm>).

To produce data as exports (e.g. to use in spreadsheets) or in report format (word and pdf documents) then use the **Reports/Exports** functions. This will guide you through the creation of queries to retrieve the data you need for one or many plant community types, or even retrieve data for all the plant community types in the database. If you are after information for a particular vegetation class or within a particular area, e.g. Catchment Management Authority and want to be able to view and use the information outside the VIS system, then see details in [Section 9.0 Reports and Exports](#), below.

The following three sections provide details on how to use each of these functions.

7.0 Search and Display PCT

Access this function by clicking on the **Search and Display PCT** item in the Communities drop down menu, as shown below.



Search and Display

This search facility enables you to search for, and display, all information for one plant community type. [More information](#)

Search Fields

Use this page to search for a plant community on predefined parameters. Enter one or more items to search on. [More information](#)

Please Read:

Only a limited number of fields in the VIS Classification database have been fully populated for all plant communities. These fields are suitable for state-wide searches, and if used will return a complete list search result. You should search using these fields only if you require a comprehensive list of available plant community types.

Coverage for the remaining fields in the VIS Classification database is incomplete and searches may retrieve only partial results. In particular, the data for plant community types along the eastern ranges and coastal areas of NSW is restricted, and there may be no data in any fields other than the state-wide fields referred to above. If this is your area of interest, you are advised to use the State-wide Search above. The coverage for the western portions of the state is good, however, so if your area of interest is in these regions, you can search using the full range of fields available. The [data coverage map](#) illustrates the area covered by the full list of fields.

State-wide Search Fields:

Plant Community Type ID :	<input type="text"/>	
VCA ID :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Biometric Vegetation Type ID :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Type (part) scientific name or click button to search for name		
Scientific Name :	<input type="text"/> OR <input type="button" value="find species..."/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
PCT Common Name :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Classification Project :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Catchment Management Authority (CMA) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Vegetation Formation (Keith, 2004) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Vegetation Class (Keith, 2004) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
PCT Listing Status :	Approved <input type="button" value="v"/>	and <input type="button" value="v"/>

Search and Display

This search facility enables you to search for, and display, all information for one plant community type. [More information](#)

Once you have selected the plant community type, the information will be displayed in tabbed pages based on the major groupings in the database. These groupings are indicated in the headers for each tab, and are:

- Vegetation Community Details
- Scientific Descriptions
- Distribution Information
- Extent
- Conservation Reserves
- Secure Property Agreements

Search Fields

Use this page to search for a plant community on predefined parameters. Enter one or more items to search on. [More information](#)

When using two or more terms, the type of search can be controlled by using the drop down 'or/ and' menu selection at the end (right hand side) of the search fields. This means that all plant community types that match this term will be selected, independent of other field terms used. For example selecting Bombala will retrieve all plant community types that are **either** in the Border Rivers Gwydir CMA **or** in the Bombala LGA. On the other hand selecting both Bombala and the Border Rivers Gwydir CMA will retrieve those plant community types that match both this field and the other field(s) will be selected. So for the example previously, selecting CMA and Bombala will retrieve only those plant community types that are in **both** the Border Rivers Gwydir CMA **and** in the Bombala LGA.

When you have selected your terms, click the 'Select' button below to retrieve the matched plant community types. Any matches will be displayed in the results area.

N.B. (PLEASE READ)

Only a limited number of fields in the VIS Classification database have been fully populated for all plant communities. These fields are displayed in the top half of the Search screen under the heading '**State-wide Search Fields**'. These fields are suitable for state-wide searches and if used will return a complete list search result for those fields. You should search using these fields if you require a comprehensive list of available plant community types across the state.

Coverage for the remaining fields in the VIS Classification database is incomplete and searches may retrieve only partial results. In particular the data for plant community types along the eastern ranges and coastal areas of NSW is restricted and there may be no data in any fields other than the state-wide fields referred to above. These fields are displayed in the bottom half of the Search screen under the heading **Additional Fields: (N.B.: may retrieve only partial results if included)**.

Further information is provided via the More Information links, as described above, and in [Section 9.1 Options for Searches \(Exports and Reports\)](#) below.

The fields for the State-wide search are either text fields (the first five fields) or drop down menu fields (the bottom five fields), as shown below.

State-wide Search Fields:

Plant Community Type ID :	<input type="text"/>	
VCA ID :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Biometric Vegetation Type ID :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Type (part) scientific name or click button to search for name		
Scientific Name :	<input type="text"/>	OR <input type="button" value="find species..."/>
PCT Common Name :	<input type="text"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Classification Project :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Catchment Management Authority (CMA) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Vegetation Formation (Keith, 2004) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
Vegetation Class (Keith, 2004) :	--choose-- <input type="button" value="v"/>	or <input type="button" value="v"/>
PCT Listing Status :	Approved <input type="button" value="v"/>	and <input type="button" value="v"/>

For the text fields, simply type in the terms or partial terms (words/ characters) and hit the **Enter** key on your keyboard, or the **Search** button at the bottom of the screen. The system will display the results in the area below the search fields at the bottom of the page as shown below.

Search results

Plant community ID	common name (community)	scientific name (taxon)	
2	River Red Gum-sedge dominated very tall open forest in frequently flooded forest wetland along major rivers and floodplains in south-western NSW	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> // <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> , <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> , <i>Ranunculus inundatus</i> , <i>Pseudoraphis spinescens</i>	View
5	River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest wetland on inner floodplains in the lower slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and the eastern Riverina Bioregion.	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> / <i>Acacia dealbata</i> / <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> , <i>Carex tereticaulis</i> , <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> , <i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i>	View
7	River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - herbaceous riparian tall open forest wetland mainly in the Riverina Bioregion	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> / <i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i> , <i>Wahlenbergia fluminalis</i> , <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> , <i>Carex tereticaulis</i> /	View
8	River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - Couch Grass riparian tall woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> / <i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i> , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Wahlenbergia fluminalis</i> , <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> /	View
9	River Red Gum - wallaby grass tall woodland wetland on the outer River Red Gum zone mainly in the Riverina Bioregion	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> // <i>Austroanthonia caespitosa</i> , <i>Juncus flavidus</i> , <i>Carex inversa</i>	View
10	River Red Gum - Black Box woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climatic zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> / <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> / <i>Cyperus exaltatus</i> , <i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i>	View
11	River Red Gum - Lignum very tall open forest or woodland wetland on floodplains of semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> / <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> / <i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i> , <i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> , <i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>	View
36	River Red Gum tall to very tall open forest / woodland wetland on rivers on floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> / <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Acacia salicina</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> / <i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i> , <i>Eleocharis plana</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>	View
41	River Red Gum open woodland wetland of intermittent watercourses mainly of the arid climate zone	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> subsp. <i>arida</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> / <i>Myoporum montanum</i> , <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> , <i>Acacia salicina</i> / <i>Tetragonia eremaea</i> , <i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i> , <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> , <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	View
42	River Red Gum / River Oak riparian woodland wetland in the Hunter Valley	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> / <i>Austrostipa verticillata</i> / <i>Austroanthonia</i> spp. , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Einadia trigonos</i> , <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	View

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...

To use one of the drop down fields, simply click the drop down arrow next to the relevant field, then click to select the entry you want, as shown below.

State-wide Search Fields:

Plant Community Type ID :

VCA ID : or

Biometric Vegetation Type ID : or

Type (part) scientific name or click button to search for name

Scientific Name : OR or

PCT Common Name : or

Classification Project : --choose-- or

Catchment Management Authority (CMA) : --choose-- or

Vegetation Formation (Keith, 2004) : --choose-- or

Vegetation Class (Keith, 2004) : --choose-- or

PCT Listing Status : **HU Hunter/Central Rivers** and
 LA Lachlan
 LM Lower Murray/ Darling
 ME Sydney Metro
 MR Murrumbidgee
 MU Murray

Hit the **Enter** key on your keyboard, or the **Search** button at the bottom of the screen. The system will display the results in the area below the search fields at the bottom of the page as shown previously.

If you want to create a search using more than one term, either type in the terms, or partial terms, into the type in fields, and select the relevant entries via the drop down fields. When you have completed entering your terms, hit the **Enter** key on your keyboard, or the **Search** button at the bottom of the screen and the system will display the results in the area below the search fields at the bottom of the page as shown previously. You can modify and of the terms to refine your search at any time. To clear all the terms in the fields and the list of matched results, click the **Clear** button at the bottom.

When you are using multiple fields to create your search, you can specify how you want the terms to interact. Basically this means setting a condition whereby the terms must ALL be met, or where ANY of the terms are met. These two types of interactions are chosen via the drop down fields to the right of the relevant field, as shown below.

State-wide Search Fields:

Plant Community Type ID :

VCA ID :

Biometric Vegetation Type ID :

Type (part) scientific name or click button to search for name

Scientific Name : OR

or
or
and

As an example, selecting Alpine Herbfields from the Vegetation Class (Keith 2004) field then selecting CW Central West from the Catchment Management Authority field and leaving the interaction term as the default 'or' – as shown below - will retrieve a list of all PCTs that are either in the Central West CMA or are defined as within the Alpine Herbfields Vegetation Class.

PCT Common Name :

Classification Project :

Catchment Management Authority (CMA) :

Vegetation Formation (Keith, 2004) :

Vegetation Class (Keith, 2004) :

PCT Listing Status :

or
or
or
or
or
and

The results will be listed below, and the number of matches indicated in the text under the list, as shown below.

45	Plains Grass grassland on alluvial Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Bioregion
1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...

Your search returned 226 record(s).

However, altering the interaction term for the second criteria, i.e. the Vegetation Class, to 'and' – as shown below - will alter the search so that the system will retrieve plant community types that are both in the Central West CMA AND are also in the Alpine Herbfields Vegetation Class.

Classification Project :	--choose--	or
Catchment Management Authority (CMA) :	CW Central West	or
Vegetation Formation (Keith, 2004) :	--choose--	or
Vegetation Class (Keith, 2004) :	114 Alpine Herbfields	and
PCT Listing Status :	Approved	and

In this instance, no results will be retrieved as (unsurprisingly) there are no Alpine Herbfields in the Central West CMA. The fact that no matches were found will be indicated at the bottom of the (now empty) Search results section, as shown below.

Forest Type (RI)
Conservation Res
Search results
No communities meet your search criteria

When you want to view the data for the (or one of the) plant community types listed in the Search results, click the View button to the right of the relevant plant community type name, as shown below.

Forest Type (RN17): or

Conservation Reserve: or

Search results

Plant community ID	common name (community)	scientific name (taxon)	
24	Canegrass swamp tall grassland wetland of drainage depressions, lakes and pans of the inland plains	Eragrostis australasica , Muehlenbeckia florulenta , Sclerostegia tenuis / Chloris truncata , Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum , Eragrostis setifolia , Marsilea drummondii /	<input type="button" value="View"/>
26	Weeping Myall open woodland of the Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion	Acacia pendula , Casuarina cristata / Rhagodia spinescens , Maireana decalvans / Austroanthonia caespitosa , Atriplex semibaccata , Einadia nutans subsp. nutans , Rhodanthe corymbiflora	<input type="button" value="View"/>
	Weeping Myall open woodland of the Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion	Acacia pendula / Rhagodia spinescens , Sclerolaena muricata / Monachather	

This will retrieve for display all of the data held for that plant community type. Please note that there are over 200 fields to be retrieved and displayed so it may take some time for the system to finish the retrieval. When the data are retrieved, the VIS Classification tabbed display will appear with the data for that plant community type in the relevant fields, as shown below.

VIS Classification 2.1

HOME COMMUNITIES HELP LOGOUT LOGGED IN AS : VCAPUBLIC (READ ONLY USER)

Plant community
View plant community
Use this page to view a vegetation community.

PCTID : 24 VCAID : 24 Common name (community) : Canegrass swamp tall grassland wetland of drainage depressions, lakes and pans of the inland plains
BVTID(s) : CW122; LA129; LM115; MR541; MU533; NA125; WE108;
Classification confidence : 2 High level : Classification project : VCA 1.1 - archive Status : Approved

Vegetation community details Scientific description Distribution information Extent Conservation reserves Secure property agreements Protected area summary Threats, TECs & Benchmarks Spatial information Image management Status and lineage

Community Name and Classification Level

Plant community type ID: 24 VCA ID: 24 Classification project: VCA 1.1 - archive
Biometric vegetation CW122; LA129; LM115; MR541; MU533; type ID(s): NA125; WE108; Status: Approved

Common name*: Canegrass swamp tall grassland wetland of drainage depressions, lakes and pans of the inland plains

Common name synonym:

Scientific name (taxon): Eragrostis australasica (Canegrass), Muehlenbeckia florulenta (Lignum), Sclerostegia tenuis / Chloris truncata (Windmill Grass), Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum, Eragrostis setifolia (Neverfail), Marsilea drummondii (Common Nardoo) /

NSW level of classification : --choose-- Further details
NVIS level of classification : Sub-formation Further details
Classification confidence level*: 2 High Further details

Classification source : Alliance 5.2.7 in Beadle (1981). Map unit 13 the RBG mapping of south western NSW (Fox 1991, Scott 1992 and Porteners 1993). Part of map unit 38 in Pickard & Norris (1994) covering NW NSW. Part of Lignum and Canegrass map unit in Westbrooke et al. (2003). "Canegrass Swamp" in Kingsford & Porter (1999). Community K in Morcom (1988). Community 5a in Westbrooke et al. (1998). Part of vegetation alliance 3 in Milthorpe (1991). Small areas mapped by Dykes (2002) in

Classification method : Combination of Expert Opinion and Quantitative Data

Vegetation Formation & Class

NVIS Major Sub-groups

The data are organised into major areas as indicated by the titled tabs – by default the screen will appear with the vegetation community details tab active, i.e. open. For each tab, data are furthered organised in sections within that tab, as indicated by the blue bars with white text that describes that section – by default the Community Name and Classification level section is open, as shown below.

The screenshot displays the 'Plant community' web interface. At the top, there is a blue header with a play icon and the text 'Plant community'. Below this is a red button labeled 'View plant community' and a subtitle 'Use this page to view a vegetation community.' The main content area is divided into several sections. A light blue box contains the following information: 'PCTID : 24', 'VCAID : 24', 'Common name (c...', 'BVTID(s) : CW122; LA129; LM115; MR541; MU533; NA125; V...', and 'Classification confidence level : 2 High'. Below this is a row of five tabs: 'Vegetation community details', 'Scientific description', 'Distribution information', 'Extent', and 'Core'. The 'Vegetation community details' tab is currently selected and highlighted with a red dashed border. Below the tabs is a dark blue section header 'Community Name and Classification Level'. Under this header, there is a light blue box containing: 'Plant community type ID: 24', 'VCA ID: 24', 'Biometric vegetation type ID(s): CW122; LA129; LM115; MR...', and 'Common name*: Canegrass swamp tall grassland the inland plains'.

The Section header bars operate as accordions, i.e. click to open one while automatically closing the currently open one. So clicking on the Vegetation Formation and Class section heading, as shown below...

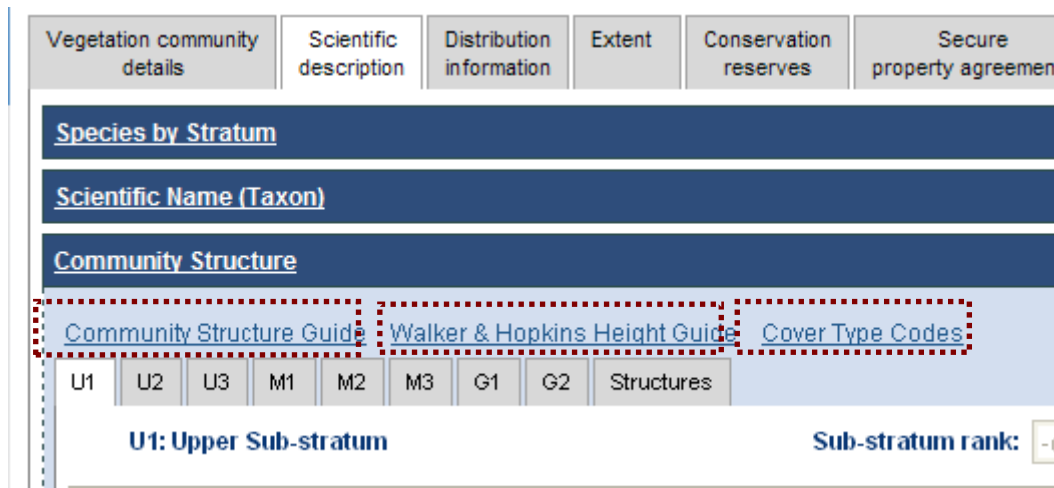
Vegetation community details	Scientific description	Distribution information	Extent	Conservation reserves	Secure property agreements
Community Name and Classification Level					
Plant community type ID: 24 VCA ID: 24 Biometric vegetation type ID(s): CW122; LA129; LM115; MR541; MU533; NA125; WE108;					
Common name: Canegrass swamp tall grassland wetland of drainage depressions in the inland plains					
Common name synonym:					
Scientific name (taxon): Eragrostis australasica (Canegrass), Muehlenbeckia florulenta (tenuis / Chloris truncata (Windmill Grass), Disphyma crassifolium clavellatum, Eragrostis setifolia (Neverfail), Marsilea drummondii					
NSW level of classification: --choose--					
NVIS level of classification: Sub-formation					
Classification confidence level: 2 High					
Classification source: Alliance 5.2.7 in Beadle (1981). Map unit 13 the RBG mapping of (Fox 1991, Scott 1992 and Porteners 1993). Part of map unit 38 in (1994) covering NW NSW. Part of Lignum and Canegrass map unit 13 in (2003). "Canegrass Swamp" in Kingsford & Porter (1999). Community 5a in Westbrooke et al. (1998). Part of vegetation map of the Murrumbidgee region in Milthorpe (1991). Small areas mapped by Dykes (2002) in the Canegrass group NW19 being part of grassland map unit GRL 5 in Lewer et al. (2003).					
Classification method: Combination of Expert Opinion and Quantitative Data					
Vegetation Formation & Class					

... will open the Vegetation Formation and Class section while automatically closing the Community Name and Classification Level section, as shown below.

Vegetation community details	Scientific description	Distribution information	Extent	Conservation reserves
Classification confidence level: 2 High				
Community Name and Classification Level				
Vegetation Formation & Class				
Beadle Formation Group (1981): GFAPF Grasslands of F				

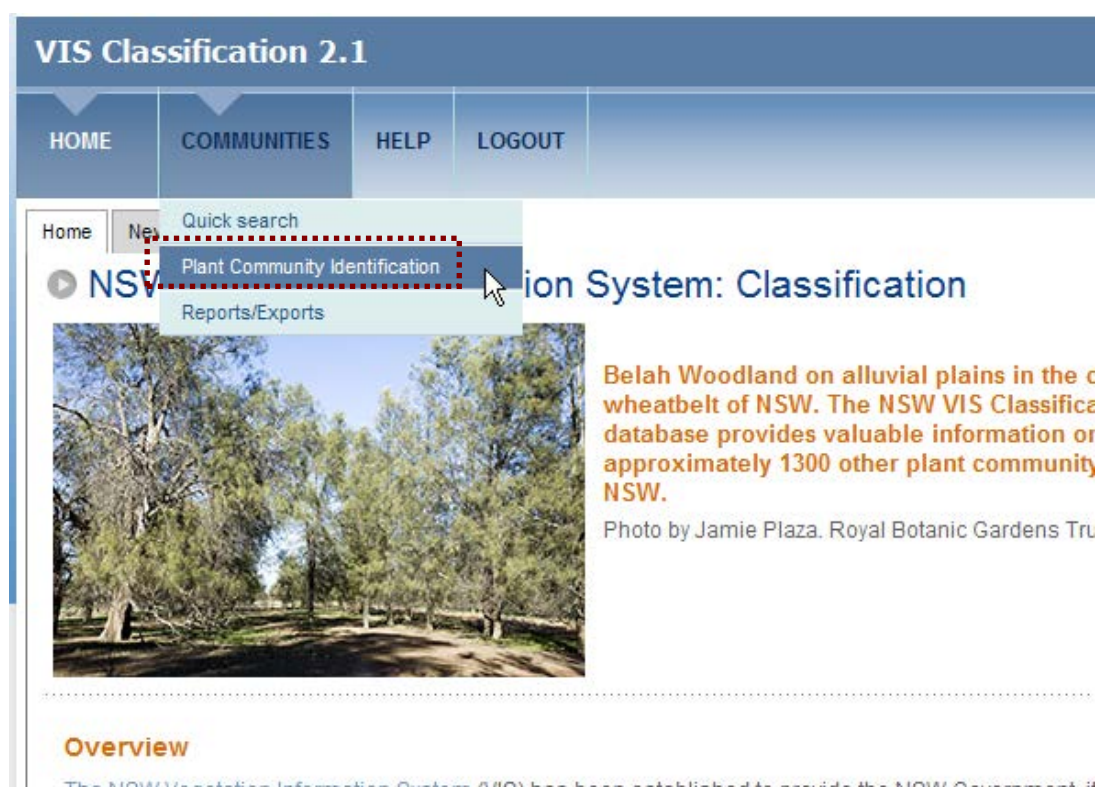
To navigate through the information, click on the major tabs to open a major data group area, then use the section headings to open and close the relevant information.

In a number of places there are links that will provide further information on various aspects of the data displayed. For example, as shown below, in the Community Structure section within the 'Scientific description' area, the three text links will open three different pdf documents providing details on the community structure information provided.



8.0 Plant Community Type Identification Tool

Click on the Plant Community Identification item in the Communities drop down menu as shown below.



This will open the main PCT Id Tool page as shown below.

VIS Classification 2.1

HOME COMMUNITIES HELP LOGOUT LOGGED IN AS : VCAPUBLIC (READ ONLY USER)

Community Identification [Guide to community identification](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key ?

--- Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria ?

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria ?

Show Results ? View Summaries ?

Please note that background information is available for the various sections via the '?' icons; just click the relevant icon to get a pop-up screen for that section, as shown below.

Dichotomous Formation Key ?

--- Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria ?

- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
 - Community Height
 - Community Cover
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)
- Community Cover Classes
- Community Growth forms (Walker&Hopkins)
 - Growth forms (Walker&Hopkins)
 - Growth forms by Stratum (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search

Criteria	
Class (Keith 2004)	=
Upper Stratum Species	C
Height Class	=

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column

The Dichotomous Formation Key is an optional way to select Vegetation Formations and Classes (Keith, 2004). Both Formation and Class can be selected directly via the Search Criteria (see Section 4.2.1 Vegetation Formation and Class). The Dichotomous Key provides a way to determine the Formation and/or Class depending on diagnostic information. The key is a series of questions, each with two alternative answers (e.g. A and A*). To use the key, read both alternative answers, choose the most correct one and go to the next question immediately below the correct answer until you reach a formation name in *italics*. Note that for some formations there is more than one possible path to arrive at the formation.

Click anywhere (other than another '?' icon!) to make the pop up go away.

The PCT Id Tool allows you to build a set of search criteria and then display the results that match your criteria, and to modify the criteria and to view summary information on selected communities. You can also then export your matched results as csv or word files.

8.1 Dichotomous Formation Key

The Dichotomous Formation Key is an optional way to select Vegetation Formations and Classes (Keith, 2004). Both Formation and Class may also be selected directly via the Search Criteria (see [Section 8.2.1 Vegetation Formation and Class](#)). The Dichotomous Key provides a way to determine the Formation and/or Class depending on diagnostic information.

The key is a series of questions, each with two alternative answers (e.g. 'A' and 'A*'). To use the key, read both alternative answers, choose the most correct one and go to the next question immediately below the correct answer until you reach a formation name in *italics*. Note that for some formations there is more than one possible path to arrive at the formation (after Keith, 2004).

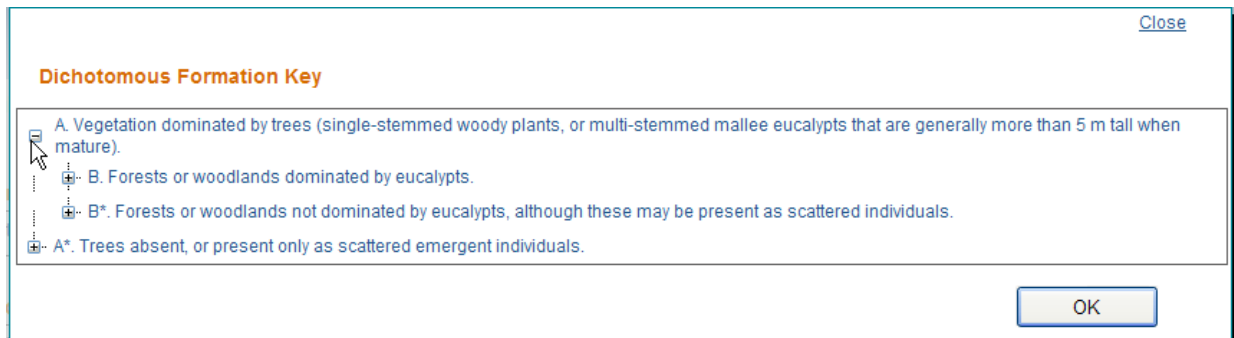
To open the Dichotomous Key, click on **Vegetation Formation Key** as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'VIS Classification 2.1' web application. The top navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'COMMUNITIES', 'HELP', and 'LOGOUT'. The user is logged in as 'VCAPUBLIC (READ ONLY USER)'. The main section is titled 'Community Identification' with a link to a 'Guide to community identification'. Under 'Dichotomous Formation Key', the 'Vegetation Formation Key' is selected. The 'Search criteria' list on the left includes 'Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)', 'Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)', 'Catchment Management Authority (CMA)', 'Community Species (All strata)', 'Community Species (Upper stratum)', 'Community Species (Mid stratum)', 'Community Species (Ground stratum)', 'Community Structure', 'Community Height/Cover Metrics', and 'Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)'. The 'Selected search criteria' box is empty. At the bottom are 'Show Results' and 'View Summaries' buttons.

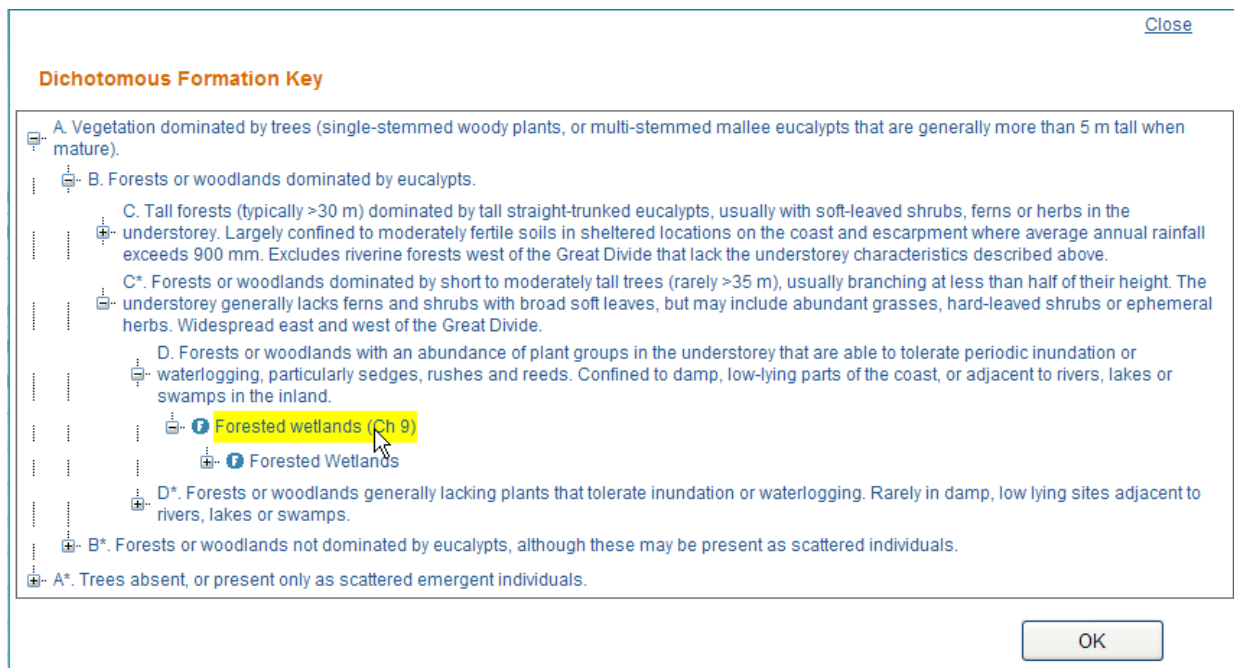
This will open the first level of the Key as shown below.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'Dichotomous Formation Key' with a 'Close' button in the top right. It contains two radio button options: 'A. Vegetation dominated by trees (single-stemmed woody plants, or multi-stemmed mallee eucalypts that are generally more than 5 m tall when mature).' and 'A*. Trees absent, or present only as scattered emergent individuals.' An 'OK' button is located at the bottom right.

To open the next levels in the key, click on the + sign to the left of the relevant option, as shown below.



To close a level, click on the – sign next to the relevant level. Please note that you can open each level independent of other levels, i.e. unless you close a level it will remain open. Keep choosing the appropriate path until you reach the Formation description; this will be marked by a capital F icon (F), as shown below. Click once to highlight the desired Formation (please note it might take a second or two for the selection to be highlighted) as shown below.



You can also select a Vegetation Class by opening the Formation list (click once on the + sign) which will open the Vegetation Classes for that Formation; the Classes are denoted by the capital C icon (C). Click once to select the desired Vegetation Class, as shown below, and then click OK.

[Close](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key

☐ A. Vegetation dominated by trees (single-stemmed woody plants, or multi-stemmed mallee eucalypts that are generally more than 5 m tall when mature).

☐ B. Forests or woodlands dominated by eucalypts.

☐ C. Tall forests (typically >30 m) dominated by tall straight-trunked eucalypts, usually with soft-leaved shrubs, ferns or herbs in the understorey. Largely confined to moderately fertile soils in sheltered locations on the coast and escarpment where average annual rainfall exceeds 900 mm. Excludes riverine forests west of the Great Divide that lack the understorey characteristics described above.

☐ C*. Forests or woodlands dominated by short to moderately tall trees (rarely >35 m), usually branching at less than half of their height. The understorey generally lacks ferns and shrubs with broad soft leaves, but may include abundant grasses, hard-leaved shrubs or ephemeral herbs. Widespread east and west of the Great Divide.

☐ D. Forests or woodlands with an abundance of plant groups in the understorey that are able to tolerate periodic inundation or waterlogging, particularly sedges, rushes and reeds. Confined to damp, low-lying parts of the coast, or adjacent to rivers, lakes or swamps in the inland.

☐ **Forested wetlands (Ch 9)**

☐ **Forested Wetlands**

☒ **Eastern Riverine Forests**

☐ Inland Riverine Forests

☐ Coastal Floodplain Wetlands

☐ Coastal Swamp Forests

☐ D*. Forests or woodlands generally lacking plants that tolerate inundation or waterlogging. Rarely in damp, low lying sites adjacent to rivers, lakes or swamps.

☐ B*. Forests or woodlands not dominated by eucalypts, although these may be present as scattered individuals.

☐ A*. Trees absent, or present only as scattered emergent individuals.

The selected Vegetation Formation (or Class) will be added to the Selected Search Criteria box at the top right.

Community Identification

[Guide to community identification](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key [?](#)

Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria [?](#)

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- ☒ Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria [?](#)

Criteria	Value		
Formation (Keith Formation 2004)	= Forested wetlands (Ch 9)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

[?](#)
 [?](#)

To change or remove the selected criteria, click the Edit Criteria or Delete criteria links on the right of the relevant criterion.

8.2 Search Criteria

The main area of the PCT Identification page is used to construct your search to identify and present summary information for individual plant community types. Please note that summary

information for the relevant Vegetation Class and Formation can also be viewed as a result of your search.

8.2.1 Vegetation Formation and Class

In addition to using the Dichotomous Key, Vegetation Formation and Class can also be selected via clicking the **Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)** menu option, as shown below.

Community Identification [Guide to community identification](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key ?

..... Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria ?

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria ?

Criteria	Value		
Formation (Keith Formation 2004)	= Forested wetlands (Ch 9)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

[Show Results](#) ? [View Summaries](#) ?

The list of Formations will appear as shown below.

Community Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)

- Alpine Complex
- Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)
- Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)
- Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)
- Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
- Forested Wetlands**
- Freshwater Wetlands
- Grasslands
- Grassy Woodlands
- Heathlands
- Rainforests
- Saline Wetlands
- Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)

[OK](#)

Simply click once to highlight the relevant Formation (as shown below) then click OK to add it to the criteria (N.B. if you select the same Formation it will be added twice).

To select a Vegetation Class, click the **Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)** menu option, as shown below.

Community Identification [Guide to community identification](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key ?

Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria ?

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria ?

Criteria	Value		
Formation (Keith Formation 2004)	= Forested wetlands (Ch 9)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

[Show Results](#) ? [View Summaries](#) ?

The Vegetation Classes will be grouped within their relevant Formations. Simply click on the + sign next to the appropriate Formation to open the list of relevant Classes. Click once to highlight the relevant Vegetation Class then click OK.

[Close](#)

Community Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)

- Alpine Complex
- Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)
- Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)
- Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)
- Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
- Forested Wetlands
 - Coastal Floodplain Wetlands
 - Coastal Swamp Forests
 - Eastern Riverine Forests
 - Inland Riverine Forests
- Freshwater Wetlands
- Grasslands
- Grassy Woodlands

[OK](#)

The selected information will be entered into the Search Criteria screen on the top right as shown below.

Search criteria

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria

Criteria	Value	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Formation (Keith Formation 2004)	= Forested wetlands (Ch 9)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or) Class (Keith Class 2004)	= Eastern Riverine Forests	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

Show Results

View Summaries

To change or remove the selected criteria, click the Edit Criteria or Delete criteria links on the right of the relevant criterion.

8.2.2 Catchment Management Authority

To select a Catchment Management Authority, click Catchment Management Authority (CMA) to bring up the list of CMAs, then click once to highlight the relevant CMA and click OK to enter the selected CMA into the Search Criteria, as shown in the sequence of three figures below.

Search criteria

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

[Close](#)

Community Catchment Management Authority (CMA)

- Central West (CW)
- Namoi (NA)
- Sydney Metro (SM)
- Hunter/Central Rivers (HCR)
- Hawkesbury/Nepean (HN)
- Northern Rivers (NR)**
- Murrumbidgee (MBS)
- Lower Murray/ Darling (LMD)
- Murray (MRY)
- Lachlan (LN)
- Southern Rivers (SR)
- Western (WN)
- Border Rivers/Cunjin (BRC)

[OK](#)

Search criteria ?

- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Community Species (All strata)
- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria ?

	Criteria	Value		
	Formation (Keith Formation 2004)	= Forested wetlands (Ch 9)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	Class (Keith Class 2004)	= Eastern Riverine Forests	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	PCT CMA	= Northern Rivers (NR)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

[Show Results](#) ?

[View Summaries](#) ?

8.2.3 Community Species: All strata; or Upper, Middle or Ground Stratum

You can select PCTs by the scientific or common names of species recorded in the community, as indicated below.



Selection of Community Species is the same for the All strata, Upper, Middle and Ground Strata so only the Upper Stratum is detailed here. Using the All strata option searches for a species that is listed in any of the species lists, i.e. Upper, Mid or Ground. If you want to select a species from within only one stratum, then use the relevant option.

Selection of species is by clicking the **Community Species (Upper Stratum)** menu option, as shown below.



This will open the species selection screen as shown below.

Community species (Upper stratum)

☐ Add common name to search

Type in a species name :

[View species details](#)

[Select](#)

To search for a species, you can search using only the scientific name, or include the common name in the search – simply check or uncheck the Add common name to species search as required. The field will auto-search based on any three or more letters entered into the 'Type in a species name' field once there is a pause of two seconds in typing, and will retrieve matches for species names commencing with these letters. So typing 'euc' will retrieve all species with Genus name beginning with 'euc'. To use the species suffix to search on rather than select from a list based on genus, you can either type the full genus name and at least three letters of the species name, as shown immediately below, or type three (or more letters) of the genus name then + then three or more letters of the species name, e.g. 'euc+cam', as shown in the subsequent figure below.

Community species (Upper stratum)

☐ Add common name to search

Type in a species name :

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Eucalyptus camaldulensis <--> chloroclada

Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis

Eucalyptus cameronii

Eucalyptus cameronii x mckiei

Community species (Upper stratum)

☐ Add common name to search

Type in a species name :

Eucalyptus andrewsii subsp. campanulata

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

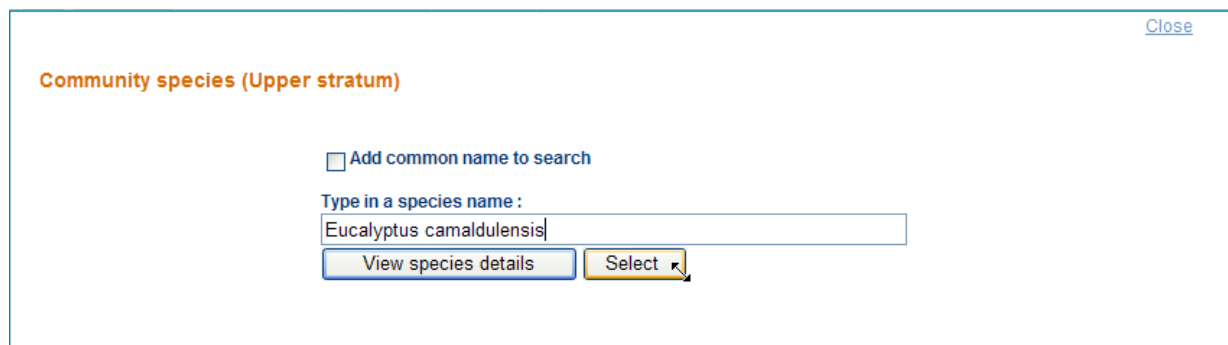
Eucalyptus camaldulensis <--> chloroclada

Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis

Eucalyptus cameronii

Please note there are no spaces for the + option, i.e. 'euc + cam' will not retrieve search results.

When the relevant species name appears, simply click once to select the name and then click OK to make it a search criterion as shown in the figure below.



Community species (Upper stratum) [Close](#)

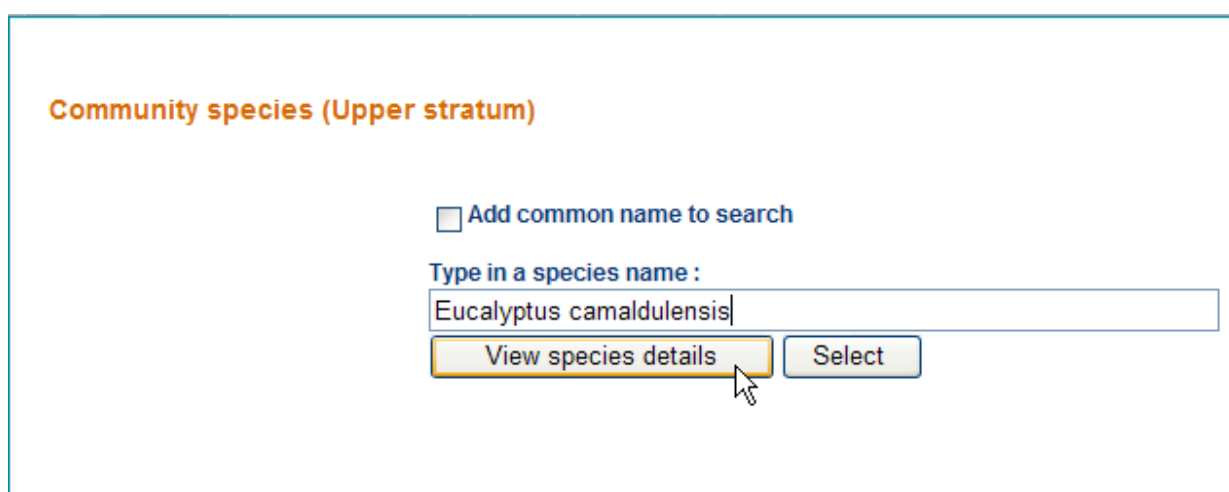
☐ Add common name to search

Type in a species name :
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

[View species details](#) [Select](#)

The selected name will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

If you want to view details on the species once it is entered into the species name field, click the View Species details button as shown below.



Community species (Upper stratum)

☐ Add common name to search

Type in a species name :
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

[View species details](#) [Select](#)

This will link directly to the PlantNet database (Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust) in a separate browser window and retrieve the information on the species as shown below.

PlantNET - FloraOnline

PlantNET

PlantNET Home | Search NSW Flora | Contact Us

→ FloraOnline

- Introduction
- Plant Name Search
- Index Search
- Spatial Search
- Identification Keys
- Classification
- Glossary

→ HerbLink (Type Images)

→ WeedAlert

→ Other PlantNET Sites

→ Other Data Sources

NEW SOUTH WALES FLORA ONLINE

[Printable Page](#)

New South Wales Flora Online

***Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.**

Family **Myrtaceae**

Common name: River Gum, River Red Gum

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh. **APNI***

Synonyms: *Eucalyptus rostrata* Schldl. **APNI***

Description: Tree to 30 m high (occasionally taller); bark smooth, white, grey to red-brown, shedding in short ribbons or flakes.

Juvenile leaves disjunct, broad-lanceolate to ovate, dull grey-green.

Adult leaves disjunct, narrow-lanceolate or lanceolate, 8–30 cm long, 1–2.5 cm wide, green or grey-green, dull, concolorous. Umbellasters 7–11-flowered; peduncle terete, 7–25 mm long; pedicels terete, 5–12 mm long. Buds ovoid, 6–11 mm long, 3–6 mm diam., scar present; calyptra hemispherical and rostrate, longer than and as wide as hypanthium.

Fruit globose or ovoid, 3–5-locular, 5–7 mm long, 5–7 mm diam.; disc raised; valves exserted.



 Illustration
M. Floidton

 Photo © ANBG

 Type
Specimen

Distribution and occurrence: Community dominant, in grassy woodland or forest on deep rich alluvial soils adjacent to large permanent water bodies.

NSW subdivisions: NC, NWS, CWS, SWS, NWP, SWP, NFWP, SFWP

Other Australian states: Qld Vic. W.A. S.A. N.T.

 Native

AVH map***

A recent revision of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* has recognised a number of subspecies within the species. Three of these subspecies occur within New South Wales: subsp. *camaldulensis* - Trees with a rough, persistent stocking of bark at the base of the trunk and buds with a distinctly beaked operculum. Leaf venation is sparsely to moderately reticulate. This is the most widespread subspecies in the state and is found throughout the Murray-Darling basin. subsp. *arida* - Trees with smooth, variegated bark throughout and buds evenly tapering to an obtuse point. Leaf venation is sparsely to moderately reticulate. In New South Wales, this subspecies is mostly confined to the western part of the North Far Western Plains. subsp. *acuta* - Trees with smooth, white to grey bark throughout and buds tapering to an acute to almost acuminate tip. Leaf venation is densely reticulate. In New South Wales, this subspecies is mostly confined to an area north from Narrabri.

Text by K. Hill
Taxon concept: Flora of NSW 2 (1991)

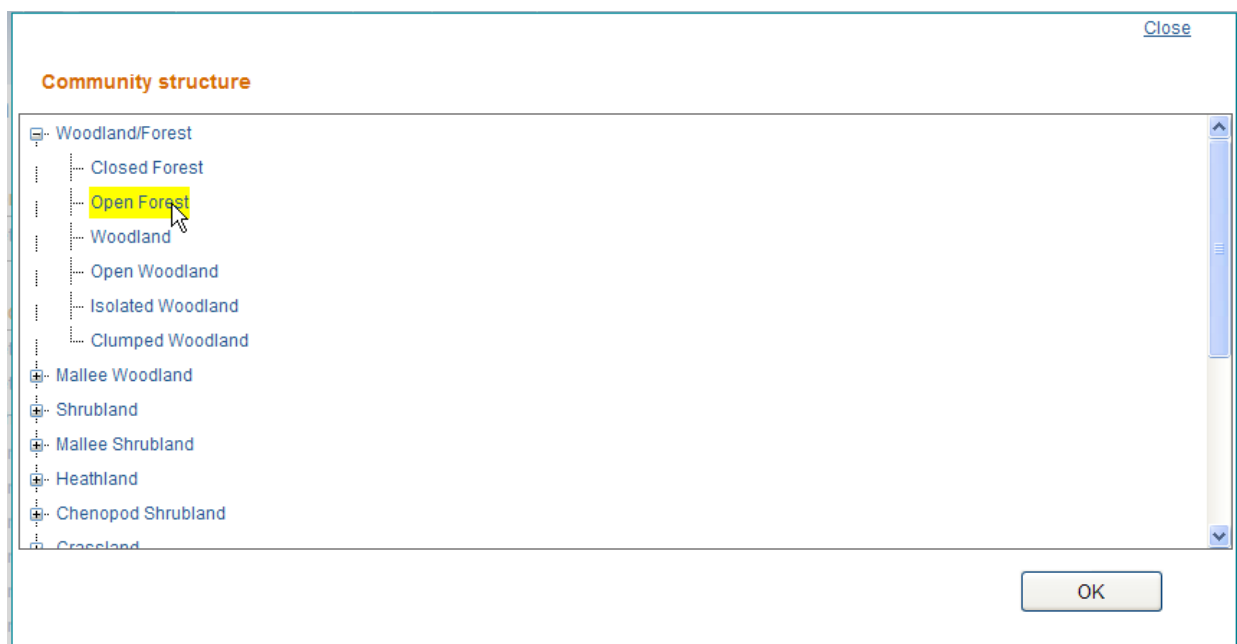
When you have finished, close the window to return to the species selection page.

8.2.4 Community Structure

To search by Community Structure (e.g. 'Woodland', 'Open Woodland') click the Community Structure option from the criteria list as shown below.



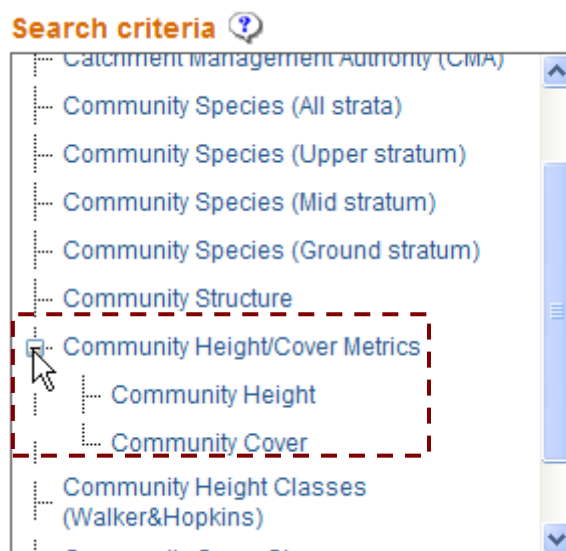
This will open the list of available Community Structure terms. Each of these terms contains the list of relevant community structures as defined in Walker and Hopkins (1990) for that growth form group (N.B. Woodland contains 'forest' as well as 'woodland' types). Click on the + sign next to the relevant group to open the community structure terms within that group, click once to highlight the relevant term then click OK to add the term to the search criteria, as shown below.



The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

8.2.5 Community Height (Mean)/ Cover (Mean) Metrics

You can search for plant community types by specifying actual measures of structure in terms of height and cover for the community. Click on the + sign next to the Community Height/Cover Metrics option in the Search Criteria list to open the two available paths as shown below.



Click on Community Height to open the relevant dialogue box as shown below.

Select the appropriate operator for the mean height you are interested in. The operators provided are shown below.

To search within a range you will need to define each end of the range separately as a single entry for a range is not supported. Simply create one criterion based on one end of the range, add it to the Search Criteria list, then create another criterion to define the other end of the range and add that to the list.

Enter the actual figure (integer) to represent the mean height in metres, then click OK as shown below (example below defines mean height equal to 5 metres).

The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

Click on Community Cover to open the relevant dialogue box as shown in the two figures below.

Select the appropriate operator for the mean cover value you are interested in. The operators provided are shown below.

To search within a range you will need to define each end of the range separately as a single entry for a range is not supported. Simply create one criterion based on one end of the range, add it to the Search Criteria list, then create another criterion to define the other end of the range and add that to the list.

Next enter the actual figure (integer) to represent the cover percentage, as shown below (example below defines mean cover based on Crown or Canopy Cover type equal to or greater than 15%).

Community mean cover (%)

Operator

Mean value

Cover Type [Cover Type Codes](#)

OK

Select the Cover Type you want to use, as shown below and then click OK.

Community mean cover (%)

Operator

Mean value

Cover Type [Cover Type Codes](#)

- 1N : Crown or Canopy Cover
- 1C : Crown or Canopy Cover
- 2N : Foliage Cover
- 2C : Foliage Cover
- 3N : Percentage Cover
- 3C : Percentage Cover
- 4N : Projective Foliage Cover
- 4C : Projective Foliage Cover
- not applicable : not applicable
- unknown : unknown

OK

Further information on cover types is provided in Walker and Hopkins (1990), specifically pp. 66-77, and a summary table from that publication is provided at Attachment 2.

The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right as shown below.

Selected search criteria

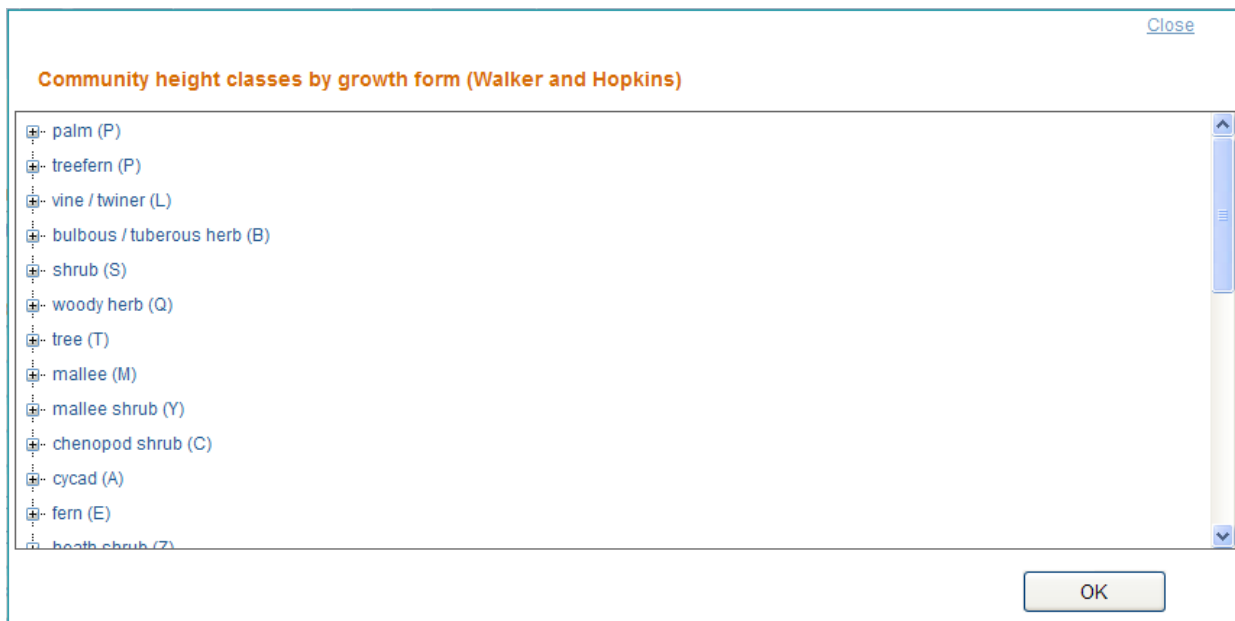
Any (Or)	PCT CMA	=	Northern Rivers (NR)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	Upper Stratum Species	Contains	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	PCT Community Structure	=	Open Forest	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	Height Mean	=	5	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or)	Cover Mean	>=	15	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

8.2.6 Community Height Classes

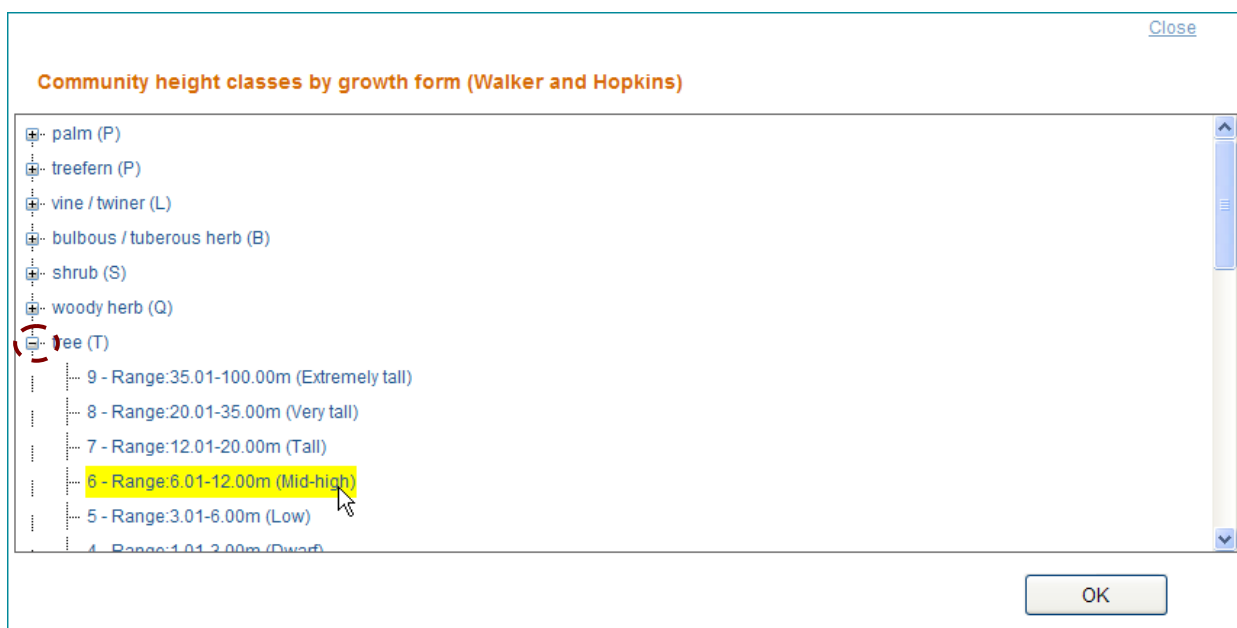
Click on Community Height Classes in the Search Criteria list to bring up the list of Height Classes as shown in the two figures below.

Search criteria

- Community Species (Upper stratum)
- Community Species (Mid stratum)
- Community Species (Ground stratum)
- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
 - Community Height
 - Community Cover
 - Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)**
 - Community Cover Classes
- Community Growth forms (Walker&Hopkins)



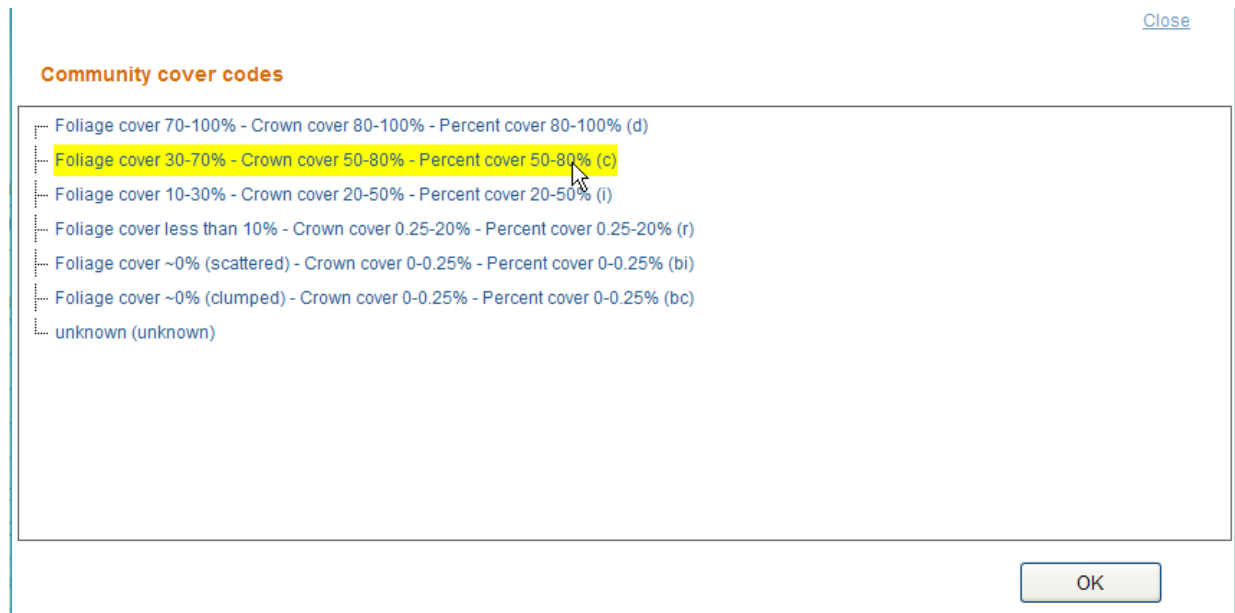
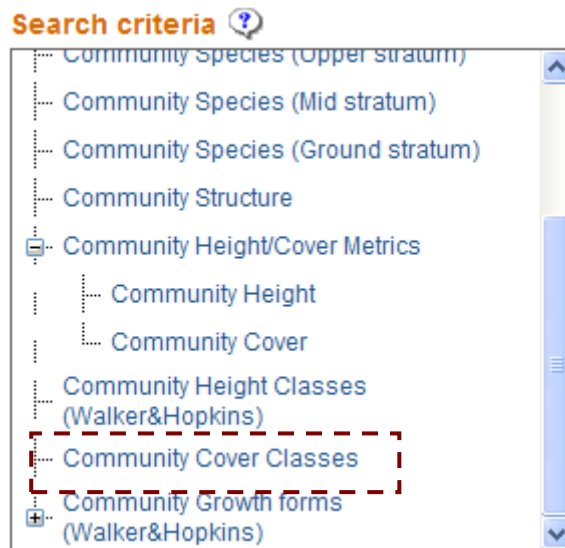
Each of these terms contains the list of relevant community height classes as defined in Walker and Hopkins (1990) for that growth form group. Click on the + sign next to the relevant group to open the community height classes within that group, click once to highlight the relevant term then click OK to add the term to the search criteria, as shown below.



The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

8.2.7 Community Cover Classes

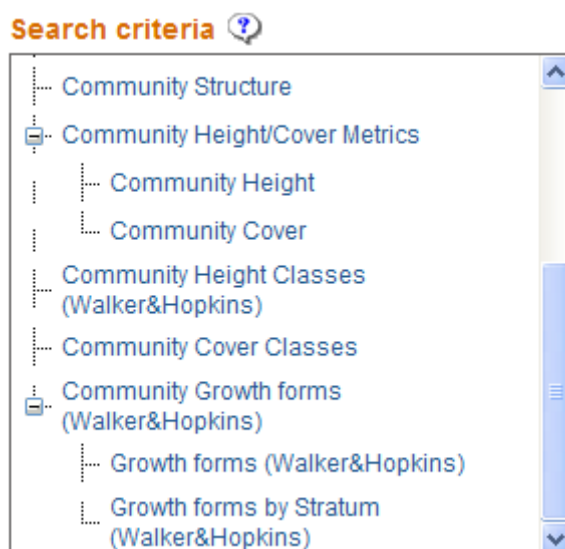
Click on Community Cover Classes in the Search Criteria list to bring up the list of Cover Classes. Click on the relevant Cover Class then click OK to add the term to the search criteria, as shown in the sequence below.



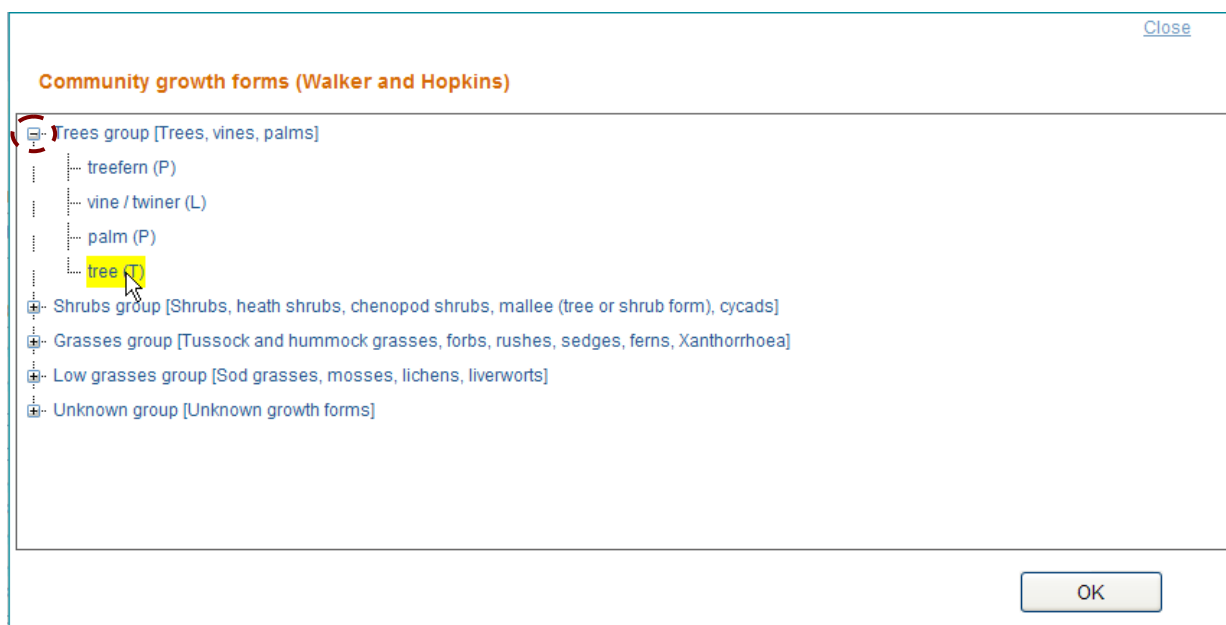
The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

8.2.8 Community Growth Forms

You can search for plant community types by specifying the growth forms within the community overall, or within specific strata. Click on the + sign next to the 'Community Growth Forms (Walker and Hopkins)' option in the Search Criteria list to open the two available paths as shown below (N.B. you may need to scroll down the list to view these).

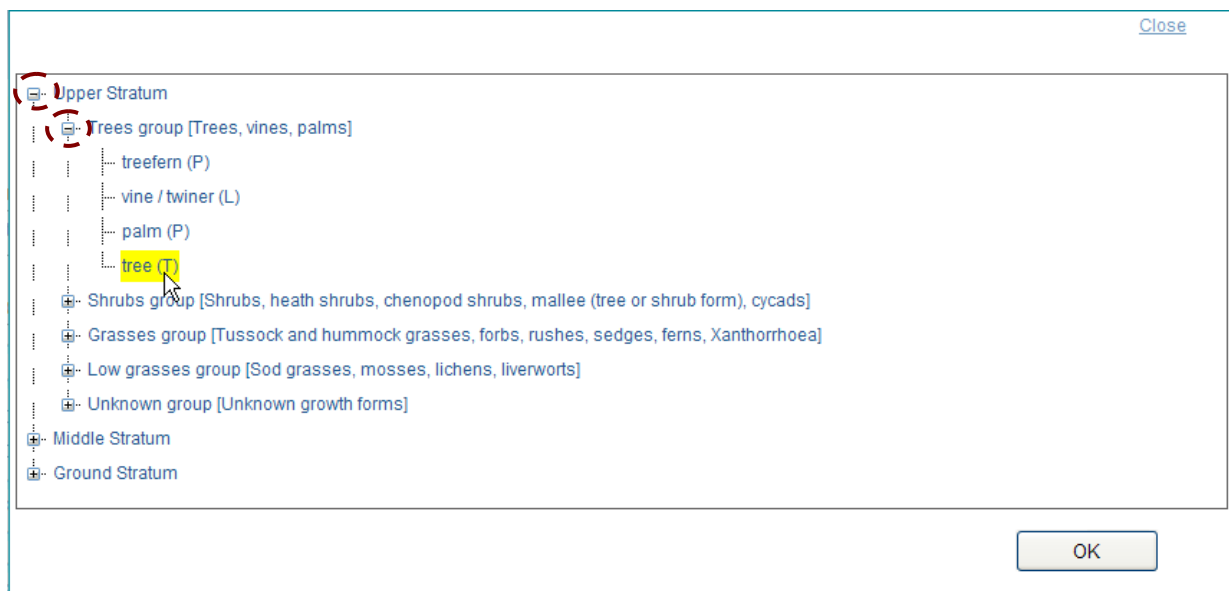


Click on 'Growth Forms (Walker and Hopkins)' to bring up the list of growth forms. Open the subsections of growth forms by clicking the + sign next to the appropriate term, then click once to highlight the desired growth form then click OK to add the growth form to the Search Criteria as shown in the sequence below.



The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

Click on 'Growth Forms by Stratum (Walker & Hopkins)'. The Stratum selection screen will appear. Open the sub-lists by clicking the + sign until you reach the list of available growth forms (black font). Click once on the relevant growth form, as shown below, and then click OK.



The selected term will appear in the Search Criteria box at the top right.

8.3 Show results

At any time while you are building your search criteria you can have the plant community types currently matching your criteria displayed. To do this, simply click the 'Show Results' button and the results will be displayed in the results section at the bottom of the page as shown below.

Community Identification [Guide to community identification](#)

Dichotomous Formation Key ?

..... Vegetation Formation Key

Search criteria ?

- Community Structure
- Community Height/Cover Metrics
 - Community Height
 - Community Cover
- Community Height Classes (Walker&Hopkins)
- Community Cover Classes
- Community Growth forms (Walker&Hopkins)
 - Growth forms (Walker&Hopkins)
 - Growth forms by Stratum (Walker&Hopkins)

Selected search criteria ?

Criteria		Value	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Class (Keith Class 2004)	=	Eastern Riverine Forests	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or) Upper Stratum Species	Contains	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Edit criteria	Delete criteria
Any (Or) Height Class	=	6 - Range:6.01-12.00m (Mid-high)	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

[Show Results](#) [View Summaries](#) ?

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column

[Export to CSV](#) [Export to Word](#)

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class	Species Upper	Height_code
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Inland Riverine Fo...	River Red Gum - B...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Inland Floodplain ...	Black Box - Lignu...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Riverine Plain Wo...	Weeping Myall op...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Black Box woodla...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Coolabah - River ...	2	0	1	1

The results area presents the matching list within a hierarchy of Vegetation Formation, Vegetation Class and plant community type, as denoted by the column names.

To group the results alphabetically by one of these, simply drag the column name into the area above marked 'Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column', as shown in the two figures below.

... Grouped by Column (Walker&Hopkins)

Show Results View Summaries

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column

Formation

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Inland Riverine Fo...	River Red Gum - B...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Inland Floodplain ...	Black Box - Lignu...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Riverine Plain Wo...	Weeping Myall op...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Black Box woodla...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Coolabah - River ...	2	0

Show Results View Summaries

Formation ▲

Export to CSV Export to Word

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class	Species Upper	Height_code
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formation: Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arid Shrublands (... Sand Plain Mulga...	White Cypress Pi...		1	0	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arid Shrublands (... Gibber Transition ...	Gidgee chenopod...		1	0	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formation: Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dry Sclerophyll Fo... Upper Riverina Dr...	White Box - Blakel...		1	0	0	1

To remove the grouping, simply click the x on the column name in the sort area as shown below. The list will revert to the non-sorted list as shown in the two figures below.

Show Results

Formation ▲

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_m
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formation: Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arid Shrublands (... Sand Plain Mulga...	White Cypress Pi...		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arid Shrublands (... Gibber Transition ...	Gidgee chenopod...		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formation: Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dry Sclerophyll Fo... Upper Riverina Dr...	White Box - Blakel...		1

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column					
Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Inland Riverine Fo...	River Red Gum - B...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Inland Floodplain ...	Black Box - Lignu...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Riverine Plain Wo...	Weeping Myall op...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Black Box woodla...	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Coolabah - River ...	2	0

For each plant community type displayed, the total number of criteria matched is shown in the column labelled 'No_of_matches'.

Each of the search criteria used will be listed in separate columns with 0 or 1 in the row for each plant community type listed to indicate if the PCT is matched (1) or not (0) on that criteria.

8.3.1 Sorting Results

By default, the results are initially displayed in order of the total number of matches (i.e. numbers in the 'No_of_matches' column) in descending order, i.e. highest at top. You can sort the results list in ascending or descending order for any column by clicking on the relevant column header, as shown in the sequence below ('Keith Class' is used as the example here).

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column							
Export to CSV							
Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class	Species Upper	H
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Eastern Riverine F...	River Red Gum / R...	2	1	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Eastern Riverine F...	River Oak - Rough...	2	1	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Eastern Riverine F...	River Oak forest a...	1	1	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Eastern Riverine F...	Water Gum - Coac...	1	1	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Eastern Riverine F...	River Oak open for...	1	1	0	0

Click on the column header again to reverse the sort order. The column currently used to sort the results will be shown as dark grey.

You can adjust the width of the columns by moving the cursor over the split between any two columns – when the cursor changes to the column width adjust icon, as shown above, click and

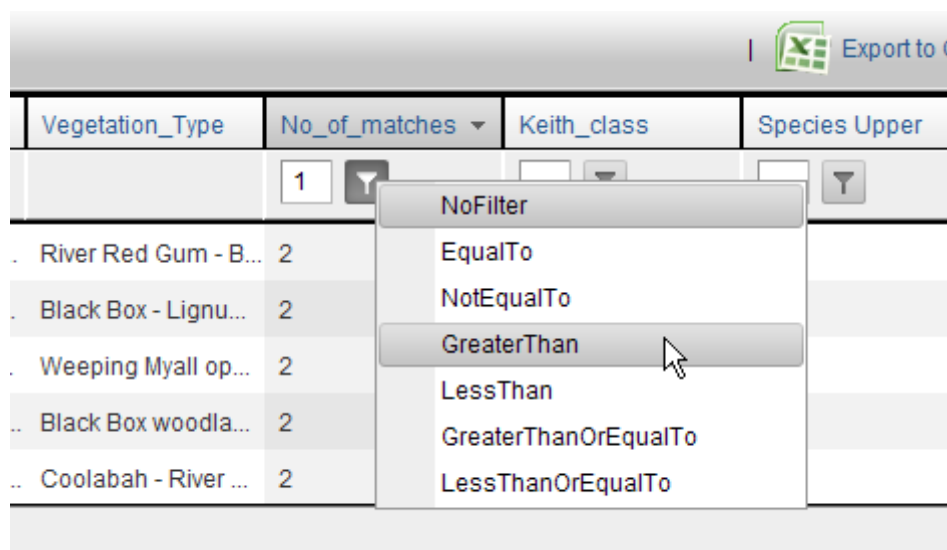
hold to drag the width of that column to their desired width. Please note however, that the column width will revert to default each time a new set of results is displayed.

8.3.2 Filter Results

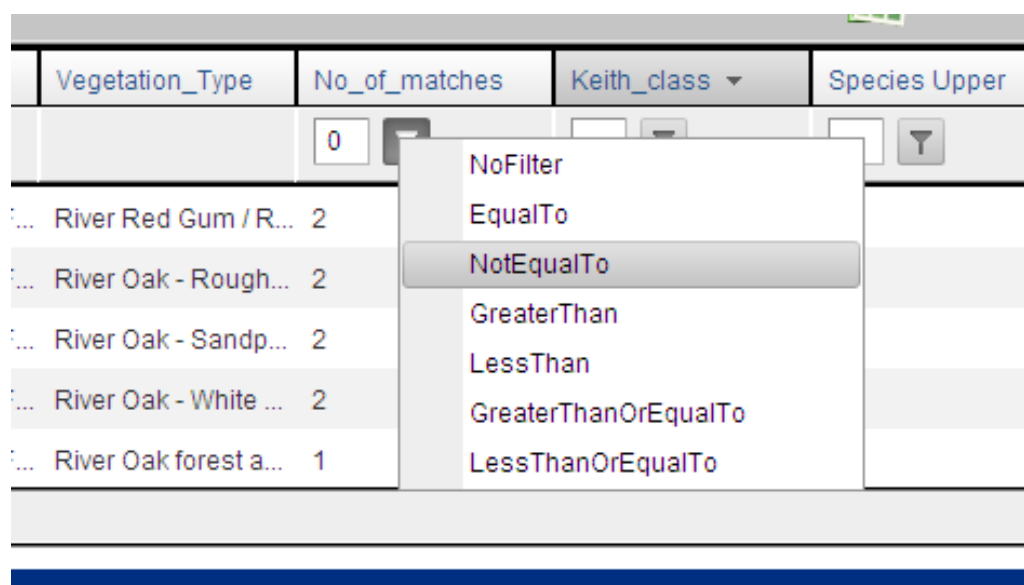
You can apply a filter to further refine the results shown based on the column results. Type the desired number to filter by into the box under the column name. Then click the Filter Tool icon -



- in that column and select the desired operation from the list, as shown below.



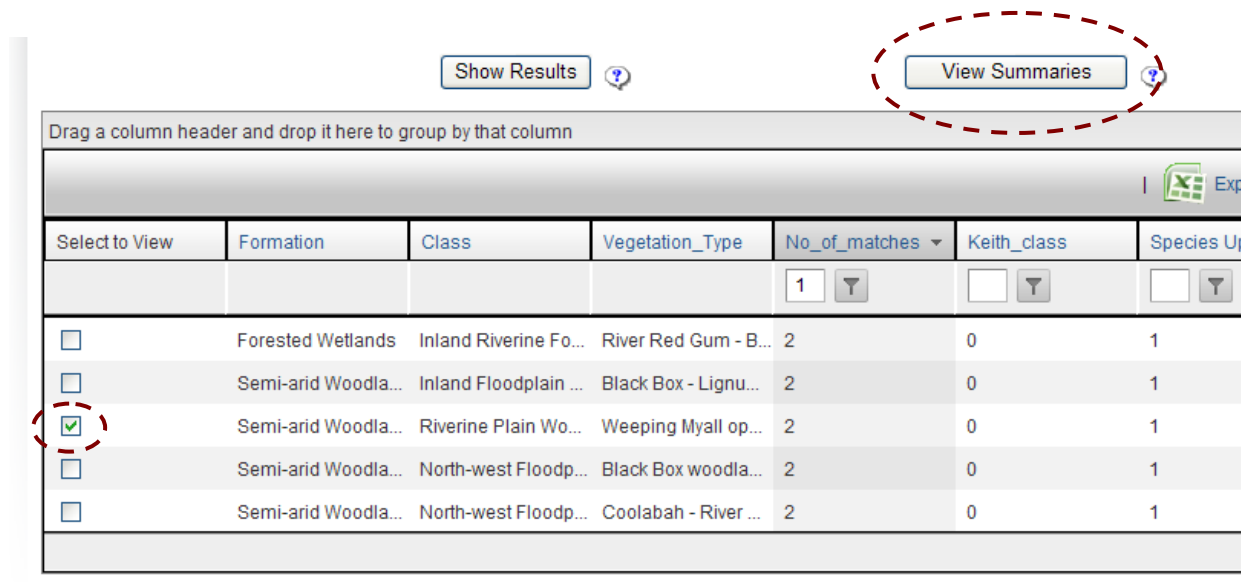
The results will reflect your changes. In the example below, the selection for '0' was filtered out from the 'No_of_matches' column.



Please note that you can also apply filters simultaneously between different columns.

8.4 View Summaries

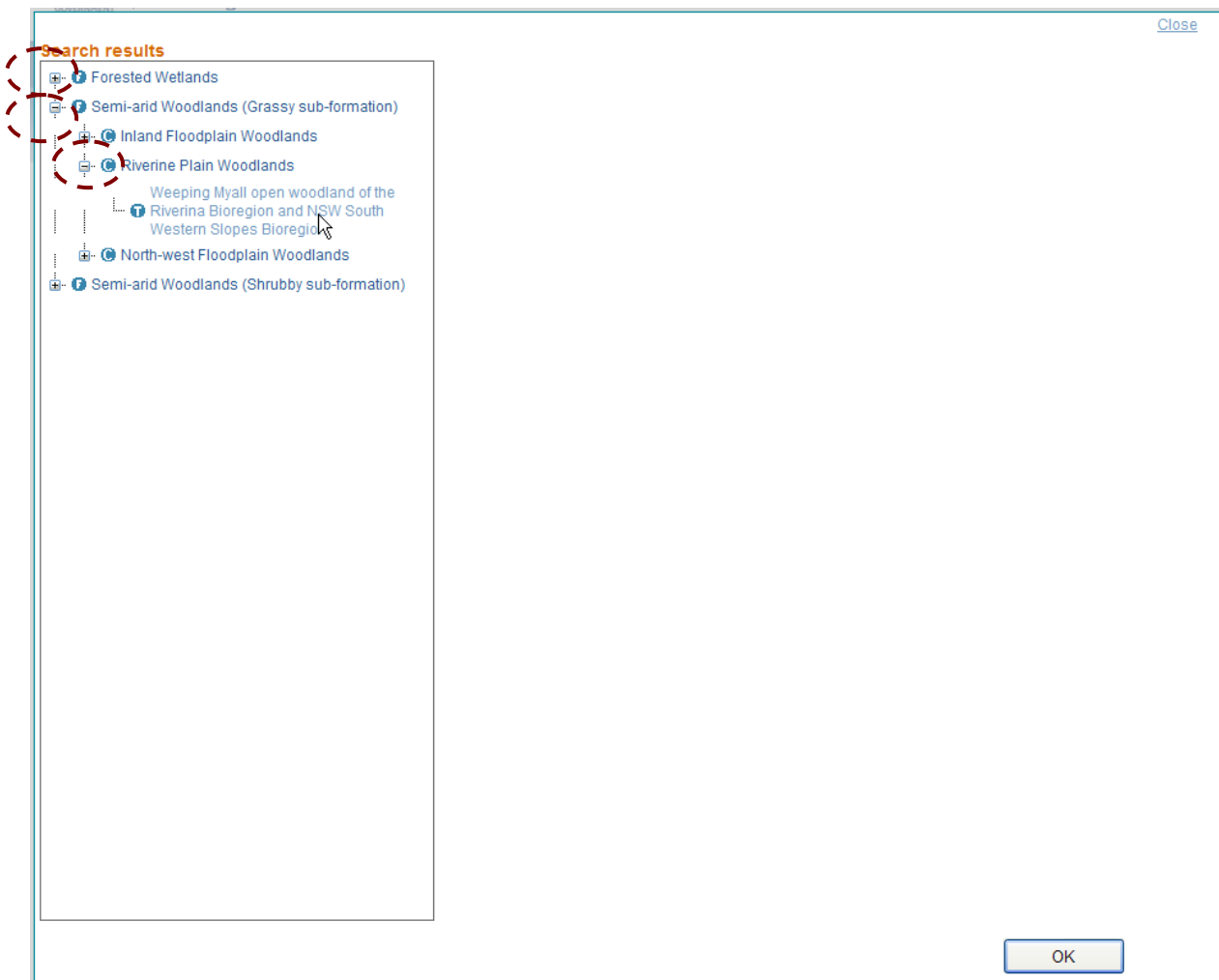
At any time once you have results listed in the results area, you can view summary information for the listed plant community types, and for their relevant Vegetation Classes and Formations. To view summaries for all the types listed leave the selection boxes unchecked. To select individual types from the list, use the check boxes next to the relevant plant community types listed, as shown below (you can check as many as you like, but please note that the retrieval of the summaries may slow down if a large number are selected).



Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class	Species Up
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Inland Riverine Fo...	River Red Gum - B...	2	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Inland Floodplain ...	Black Box - Lignu...	2	0	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Riverine Plain Wo...	Weeping Myall op...	2	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Black Box woodla...	2	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Coolabah - River ...	2	0	1

Once you have selected which types you want to view, click the 'View Summaries' button. Please note that the page opens with the types to be viewed nested within the relevant Formation name for each type. To view the Classes or plant community type names, click on the relevant '+' signs to open those subgroups, as shown in the example below.




Click on one of the names (plant community type, Class or Formation) and the summary information (including an image if one is available) will be displayed, as shown below. You can view the Formation and Class summary for the plant community type by clicking on the headers in the display area on the right. If you clicked on a Formation or Class name the plant community type below will be the first one listed in the Summary View List by default.

Search results

- Forested Wetlands
- Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)
- Inland Floodplain Woodlands
- Riverine Plain Woodlands
 - Weeping Myall open woodland of the
 - Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
- North-west Floodplain Woodlands
- Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)

Overview of Plant Community Type: 26



ID026 Acacia pendula woodland, Lake Urana Nature Reserve, [AGD66 35°16'09.8"S 146°08'32.9"E], 9/4/02, Jaime Plaza;

PlantCommunity Type ID 26

Biometric Vegetation Type ID List CW205; LA212; MR639; MU604;

Common Community Name Weeping Myall open woodland of the Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

Scientific Community Name Acacia pendula , Casuarina cristata / Rhagodia spinescens , Maireana decalvans / Austrodanthonia caespitosa , Atriplex semibaccata , Einadia nutans subsp. nutans , Rhodanthe corymbiflora

Dominant Canopy Species Acacia pendula (Boree); Casuarina cristata (Belah); Casuarina pauper (Black Oak); Eucalyptus largiflorens (Black Box); Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis (River Red Gum); Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box); Eucalyptus microcarpa (Western Grey Box);

Main Associated Species Casuarina cristata (Belah); Eucalyptus largiflorens (Black Box); Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum); Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow Box);

Landscape Position On alluvial plains mainly in the Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions

Mid Stratum Species Acacia stenophylla (River Cooba); Atriplex nummularia (Old Man Saltbush); Santalum lanceolatum (Northern Sandalwood); Rhagodia spinescens (Thorny Saltbush); Amyema quandang var. quandang (Grey Mistletoe); Maireana decalvans (Black Cotton Bush); Exocarpos aphyllus (Leafless Ballart); Acacia oswaldii (Miljee); Muehlenbeckia florulenta (Lignum); Chenopodium nitriaceum (Nitre Goosefoot); Maireana aphylla (Cotton Bush); Maireana pentagona (Hairy Bluebush, Slender Fissure-weed); Acacia salicina (Cooba); Hakea leucoptera

You will probably need to scroll down this page to view all the information.

To view another summary, simply click on another name.

Click Close at the top, or the OK button at the bottom of the page to exit the Summary View screen.

8.5 Exporting Lists

You can export the list of matched plant community types at any time (provided types are listed in the display area, i.e. after 'Show Results' has been clicked). The options are to export as a csv file (suitable for opening in a spreadsheet program, e.g. MS Excel) or as a MS Word document.

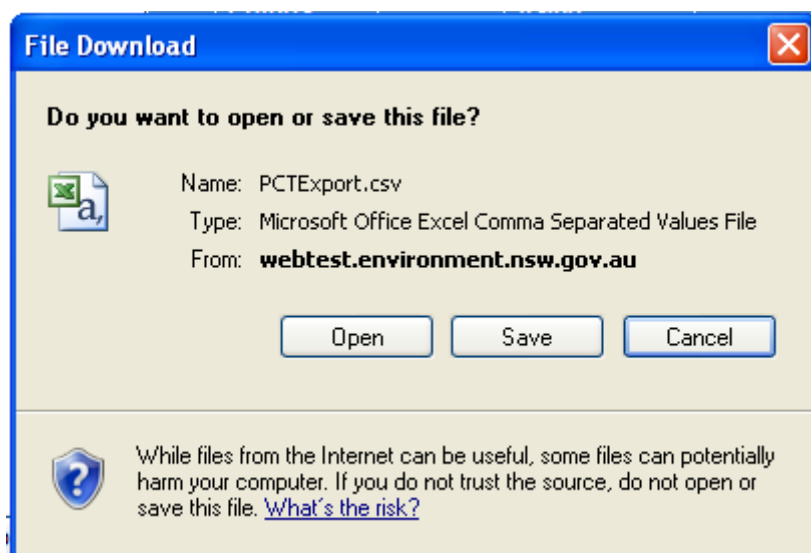
Show Results
View Summaries

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column

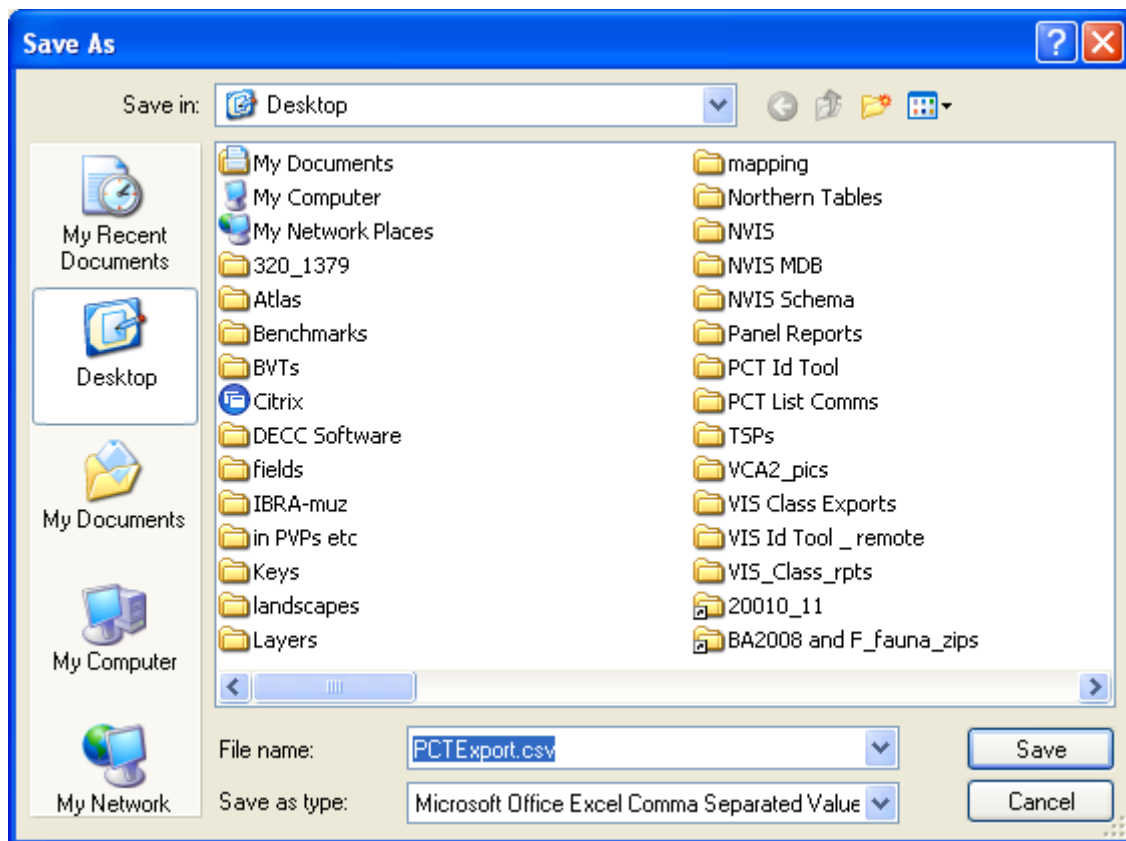
Export to CSV
 Export to Word

Select to View	Formation	Class	Vegetation_Type	No_of_matches	Keith_class	Species Upper	Height_code
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested Wetlands	Inland Riverine Fo...	River Red Gum - B...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Inland Floodplain ...	Black Box - Lignu...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	Riverine Plain Wo...	Weeping Myall op...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Black Box woodla...	2	0	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-arid Woodla...	North-west Floodp...	Coolabah - River ...	2	0	1	1

To export as a csv file, click the 'Export to CSV' icon or text area. A Save dialogue will open as shown below.



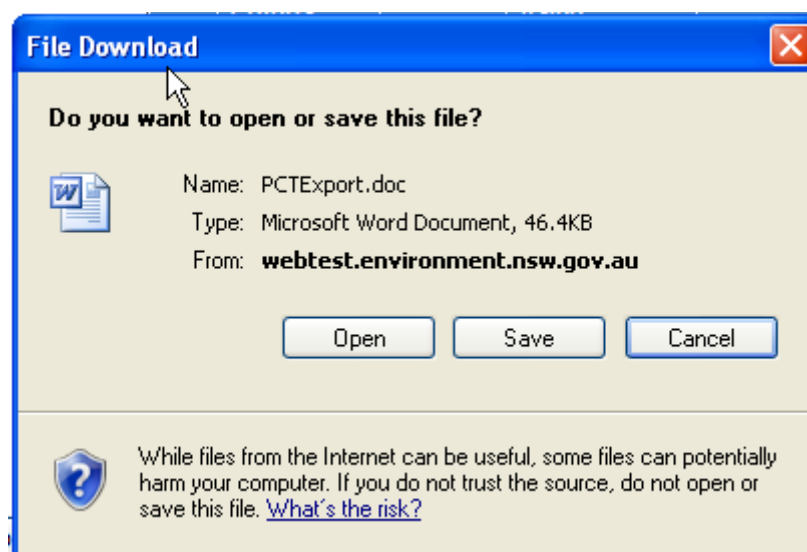
Choose the option you require by clicking on the relevant button. If you click 'Save', the directory window will open to allow you to choose where to save the file, and to rename the file as desired.



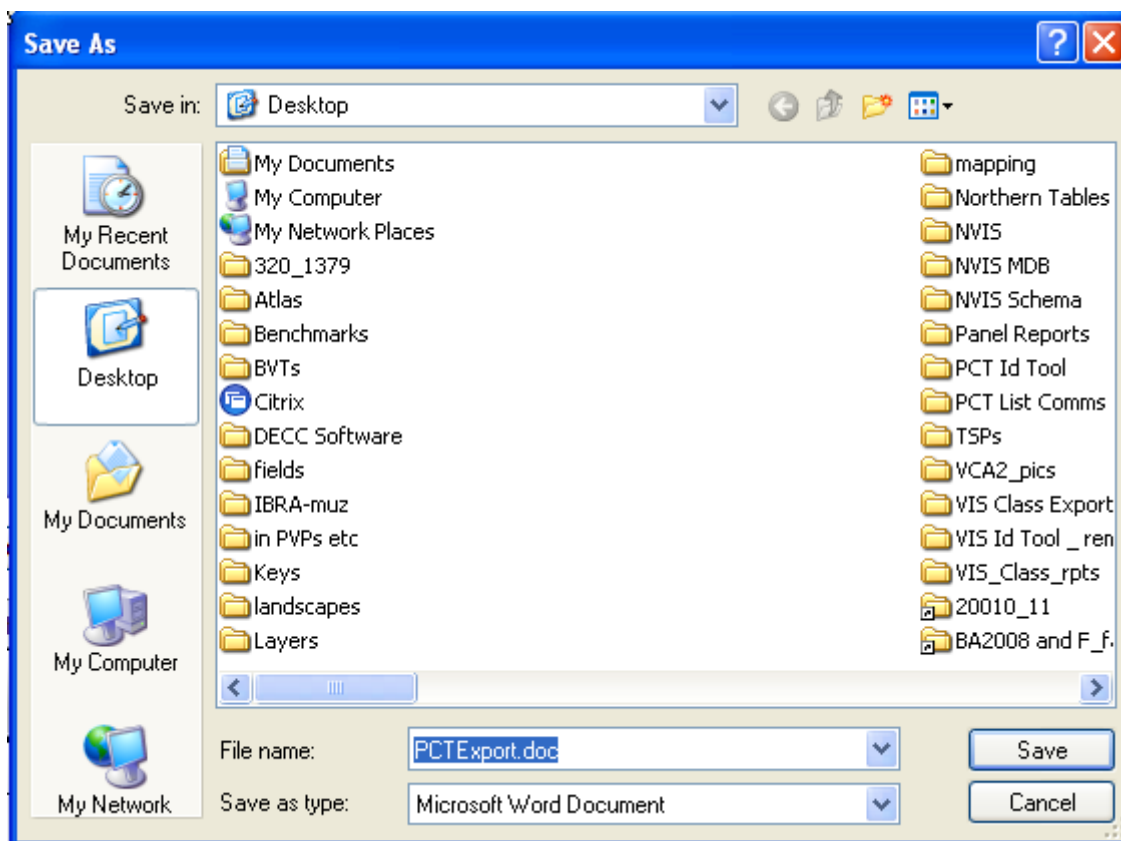
Click 'Save' to save the file according to the selections you have made.

If you click 'Open' in the previous step, the file will automatically open in the default application you have set for opening csv files, e.g. MS Excel.

To export as a MS Word file, click the 'Export to Word' icon or text area. A Save dialogue will open as shown below.



Choose the option you require by clicking on the relevant button. If you click 'Save', the directory window will open to allow you to choose where to save the file, and to rename the file as desired.

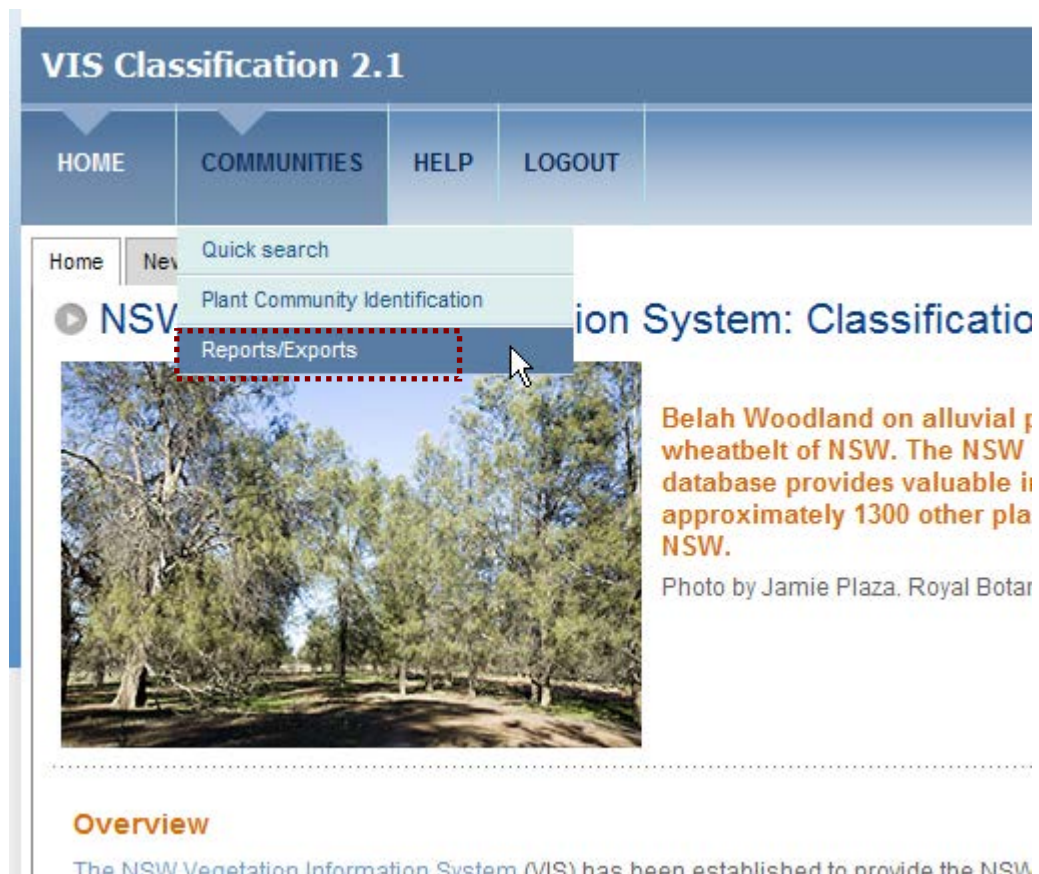


Click 'Save' to save the file according to the selections you have made.

If you click 'Open' in the previous step, the file will automatically open in the default application you have set for opening doc files, e.g. MS Word.

9.0 Reports and Exports

To export data or produce reports of data for plant community types (PCTs), choose the **Reports/ Exports** option from the drop down menu under the Communities drop down menu, as shown below.



Clicking on the **Reports/ Exports** menu item opens the screen below.

Search Options For Reports And Exports

Only a limited number of fields in the VIS Classification database have been fully populated for all plant communities. These fields are suitable for state-wide searches, and if used will return a complete list search result. These fields include Plant Community Type ID, Biometric Vegetation Type ID, Common and Scientific Community Names, NSW Vegetation Formation and Class, Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and dominant species listed by Upper, Mid and Ground stratum. The full list of these fields is provided in the [State-wide Fields](#) document. You should search using these fields if you require a comprehensive list of available plant community types.

For both options, you will be able to further choose Standard or Custom Reports or Exports. Standard Reports provide a quick means to export data or produce a report via a set of templates. Further information on the types of templates available is provided in the [What's In The Reports?](#) The Custom Reports and Custom Exports options enable you to further design your reports and exports via a larger set of query terms and the ability to select which fields will be displayed or produced.

State-wide Searches

To proceed with a state-wide search using the state-wide coverage fields, please use the State-wide Search option below.

• Reports

- [Standard Reports](#)
- [Custom Reports](#)

• Exports

- [Standard Exports](#)
- [Custom Exports](#)

Full Field Searches

The remaining fields in the VIS Classification database can also be used to search for plant community types, but because coverage for these fields is incomplete searches may retrieve only partial results. In particular, the data for plant community types along the eastern ranges and coastal areas of NSW is restricted, and there may be no data in any fields other than the state-wide fields referred to above. If this is your area of interest, you are advised to use the State-wide Search above.

The coverage for the western portions of the state is good, however, so if your area of interest is in these regions, you can search using the full range of fields available. The [data coverage map](#) illustrates the area covered by the full list of fields. If you want to undertake a search using the additional fields, please use the search links below:

• Reports

- [Standard Reports](#)
- [Custom Reports](#)

• Exports

- [Standard Exports](#)
- [Custom Exports](#)

Please refer to the [Report and Export Search Options](#) document for further information.

Please read the information at the beginning of the search page, and in the following sections to understand the nature and limitations of search options for both exporting and reporting data.

9.1 Options for Searches (Exports and Reports)

Only some fields in the VIS Classification database have been fully populated for all plant community types (see below).

The fully populated fields are suitable for state-wide searches, and will return a complete list search result. Search using these fields only if you require a comprehensive list of available plant community types, i.e. all plant community types across the state that match your search criteria. The list of the fully populated fields is:

- Plant Community Type ID
- BioMetric Vegetation Type ID
- Common name
- Scientific name

- Vegetation Class (Keith 2004)
- Vegetation Formation (Keith 2004)
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA)
- Upper Stratum Species
- Mid-story stratum species
- Ground stratum species
- PCT Listing Status
- Dominant canopy species
- Main associated species
- Landscape position
- Other diagnostic features
- Cleared estimate (% of CMA cleared)
- Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) Listed communities
- Community Benchmark data
- References

The remaining fields in the VIS Classification database are incompletely populated so searches may retrieve only partial results of plant community types. In particular, the data for plant community types along the eastern ranges and coastal areas of NSW are restricted, and there may be no data in any fields other than the state-wide fields listed above. If this is your area of interest, you are advised to use the State-wide Search above.

The coverage of full field data for the western portions of the state is good, so if your area of interest is in these regions, you can search using the full range of fields available. The data coverage map in Figure 1 shows the area covered by the full list of fields. If you want to undertake a search using the additional fields, aware of the potential limitations on results, you can use the Full Field Search option.

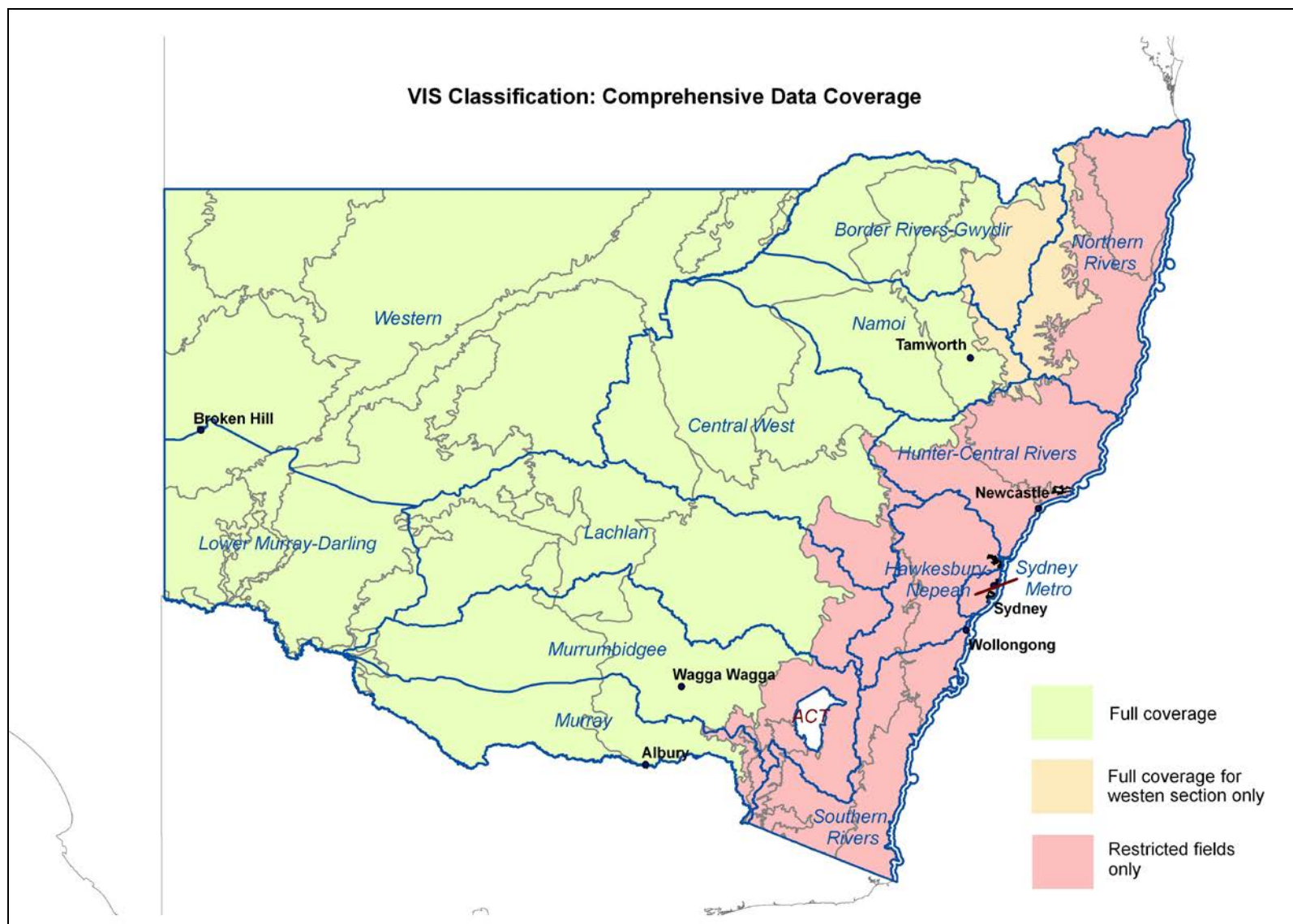


Figure 1: Current coverage of full data fields in VIS Classification (CMA over IBRA bioregional boundaries). Comprehensive data are only available for the green region. Only the western portion of the New England Tablelands (orange region) is fully covered. Only state-wide searches (i.e. searches restricted to using state-wide fields) will ensure retrieval of all communities in the pink region and the eastern portion of the New England Tablelands.

Please click on the hyper-linked text to the **Report and Export Search Options** on the search page for further information.

For both options, you will be able to further choose 'Quick Search' or 'Advanced Search' Reports or Exports. The 'Quick Search' option provides a quick means to export data or produce a report via a set of templates. Further information on the types of templates available is provided via the **What's In The Reports?** hyper-link on the search page. The 'Advanced Search' Reports and Exports options enable you to further design your reports and exports via a larger set of query terms and the ability to select which fields will be displayed or produced.

Once you have chosen a 'State-wide Searches' or 'Full Field Searches' option, please choose whether you want the 'Quick Search' Report or Export or, if you wish to customise your search, choose the 'Advanced Search' Report or Export.

N.B.: As the search routines are the same whether you are looking to export data or produce a report the following instructions apply to both. Please use the **Guide to producing reports** link to access either the **Guide to Producing Standardised Reports** (for Quick Searches) or the **Guide to Producing Customised Reports** (for Advanced Searches) as relevant for further information for either exports or reports.

9.2 Quick Search Reports (and Exports)

Select the 'State-wide Searches', 'Reports' and 'Quick Search' options to open the page shown below.

VIS Classification 2.1

HOME COMMUNITIES HELP LOGOUT LOGGED IN AS : VCAPUBLIC (READ ONLY USER)

Reports: State-wide Quick Search

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

What's in the reports?

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search --choose--

Step 2. Select communities by:
[Guide to building search queries](#)

Add

Step 3. Show results

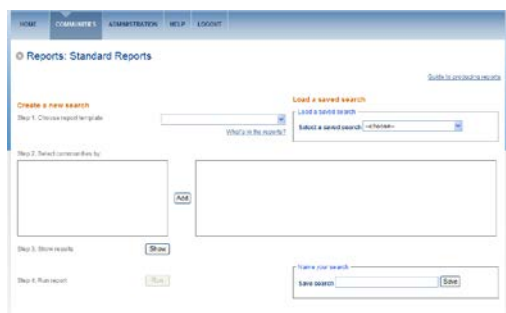
Show

Step 4. Run report

Acrobat PDF Run

Name your search

Save search Save



The steps to produce a Quick Search Report are provided below. The same process is followed for State-wide and Full Field searches.

9.2.1 Step 1: Choose Report Template

Select the report template you want from the drop down menu, as shown below.

Information on the report templates is available via the **'What's in the reports?'** hyper-linked text on the search page (under the template selection field).

If you are exporting, there is an additional template available - to **'Export all PCTs'** (i.e. export all plant community types), as shown below.

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose export template

Step 2. Select communities by:
[Guide to building search queries](#)

Benchmarks report

Biometric tool report

Community profile report

Conservation Areas Report

Export all PCTs

List (VCA format)

Long with text ref (VCA format)

Long without text ref (VCA format)

OCL report

Quick reference - 7 fields (VCA format)

Short - 28 fields (VCA format)

TEC report

This option will export all fields in the standard format for all listed plant community types.

When the desired report template has been selected, the relevant fields will be loaded into the **'Select communities by'** field boxes in Step 2, as shown below (example below is for the Long without ref text (VCA Format) template).

► **Reports: State-wide Quick Search**

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

Long without text ref (VCA format) [What's in the reports?](#)

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search --choose--

Step 2. Select communities by:
[Guide to building search queries](#)

☐ Benchmark CMA

☐ BenchmarkStatusID

☐ BM CMA Percent Cleared

☐ BM TECName

☐ Class (Keith Class 2004)

☐ Classification Project

Add

Step 3. Show results

Show

Step 4. Run report

Acrobat PDF Run

Name your search

Save search Save

9.2.2 Step 2: Select Communities

Select a criterion by clicking the check box next to the field name you want to add, as shown below (using 'Class (Keith Class)') as the example):

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

Long without text ref (VCA format)
[What's in the reports?](#)

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search
--choose--

Step 2. Select communities by:

☒ Class (Keith Class)
☐ Common Name
☐ Forest Type (RN17)
☐ Formation (Keith Formation)
☐ Ground Stratum Species
☐ Mid Stratum Species

Add

Step 3. Show results

Show

Step 4. Run report

Run

Name your search

Save search
Save

When you have selected a field, click **'Add'** to add it to the search criteria. This opens the Search condition page as shown below.

Search condition

Column

Class (Keith Class)

Operator

=

Attribute value

Aeolian Chenopod Shrublands

Select records for

☒ Any (Or)
☐ All (And)

OK

Click on the 'Operator' drop down menu to view and select the options. These will vary according to the type of data in the relevant field. Options are shown in the sequence below:

Text based fields:

Search condition

Column

Common Name

Operator

Contains

Enter value

Select records for

☐ (And)
☐ (Or)

OK

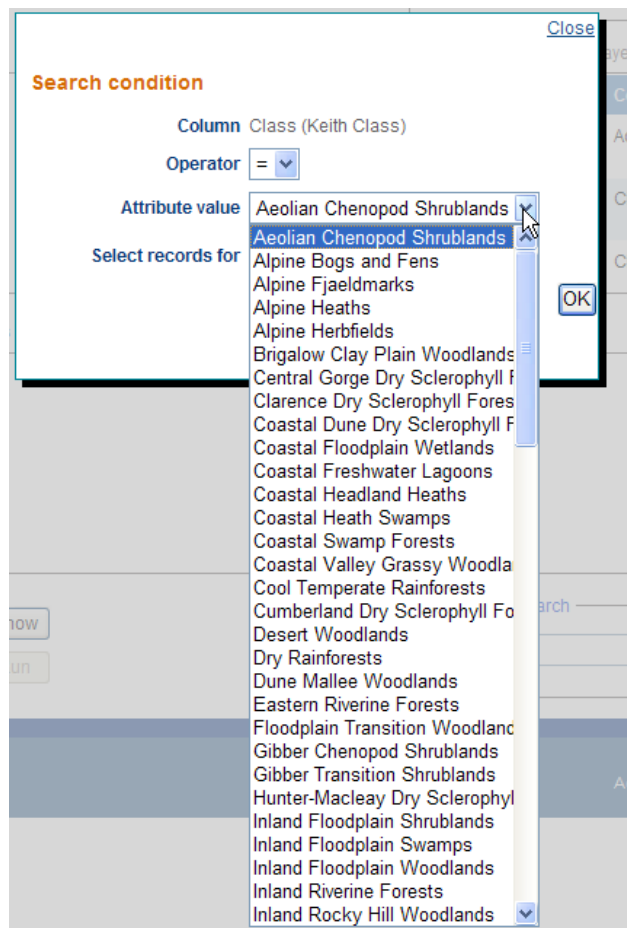
Numeric fields:

The screenshot shows a 'Search condition' dialog box. The 'Column' is set to 'Plant Community ID (PCT ID)'. The 'Operator' dropdown menu is open, showing options: '<>', '>=', '<=', '>', '<', '<>', and '='. The 'Enter value' field is empty. The 'Select records for' section has two radio buttons: 'Any (Or)' (selected) and 'All (And)'. There is an 'OK' button at the bottom right and a 'Close' link at the top right.

Look up Tables fields:

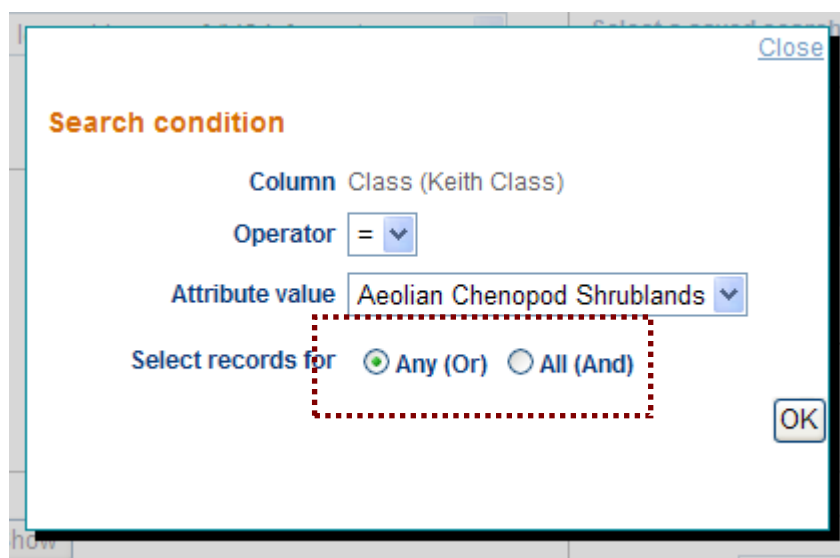
The screenshot shows a 'Search condition' dialog box. The 'Column' is set to 'Class (Keith Class)'. The 'Operator' dropdown menu is open, showing options: '=', '<', '>', '<=', '>=', '<>', and '<'. The 'Attribute value' dropdown menu is open, showing 'Aeolian Chenopod Shrublands'. The 'Select records for' section has two radio buttons: 'Any (Or)' (selected) and 'All (And)'. There is an 'OK' button at the bottom right and a 'Close' link at the top right.

When you have selected the operator, select the attribute value from the drop down menu next to the field, as shown below.



Select the term you want by clicking once on the relevant entry.

When you have selected the term you want, select the type of operator you want applied for this criterion, either 'Any (Or)' or 'All (And)', as shown below. If you are using only one criterion, this term is not relevant.



Please note that the '**Select records for**' terms operate between the criteria, so that selecting '**Any (or)**' will include communities that meet either of the criteria, while '**All (And)**' will include only communities that meet both criteria simultaneously. For example, for criteria of Common Name contains gum and Class (Keith Class) = Alpine Heaths, the operator '**Any (Or)**' will retrieve all communities where 'gum' occurs in the Common Name field, in addition to all communities where the Class (Keith Class) field is Alpine Heaths. This will retrieve hundreds of communities. Using the '**All (And)**' operator however will select only those communities where the Common Name contains 'gum' AND where the 'Class (Keith Class)' is Alpine Heaths. In this case, no communities are retrieved as no communities match BOTH criteria.

Please also note that the order of criteria is crucial to getting the result you want, as the first criteria creates a subset to which the second criteria is matched. Using the same criteria and swapping their order can therefore produce different results.

When you have selected the term and operator, click '**OK**'. The Search condition screen should now show your choices, as shown below.

Step 3. Choose your area of interest

☐ Class (Keith Class)
☐ Common Name
☐ Forest Type (RN17)
☐ Formation (Keith Formation)
☐ Ground Stratum Species
☐ Listing Status

Add

Table	Column	Operator	Value		
Community Definition	Class (Keith Class)	=	Aeolian Chenopod Shrublands	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

Step 4. Show results

Step 5. Run report

Name your search

Save search

Please note that if you use the **BioMetric Vegetation Type** code as a search term, the code must be the two alpha- three numeric format, e.g. **ME056** NOT ME56 (which would retrieve nil results).

Continue to build your criteria by selecting additional field/s in Step 2. For each field, '**Add**' it to open the Search condition page for each field. You may edit or delete a criterion at any time by using the '**Edit criteria**' or '**Delete criteria**' options to the right.

Handy Hint: As you compile criteria, please check the '**Run**' button in Step 6 at the bottom of the screen. This, in effect, previews whether the current combination of criteria match at least one plant community type. If the '**Run**' button is greyed out, there are no plant community types that meet the current combination of criteria. If this is the case, clicking '**Show**' will retrieve no matches, so you will need to alter the criteria.

6.2.3 Step 3: Show results

When you are happy with your criteria selection, click the '**Show**' button. This opens a list of the plant community types that are matched to your criteria, as shown below.

Close

Search results

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VCA ID	Common Name	Scientific Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	385	Warrumbungle trachyte hillcrest Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - White Bloodwood shrubby woodland	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris endlicheri , Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. amphistomatica , Acacia cheelii / Acrotriche rigida , Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum , Cryptandra amara var. amara , Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa / Aristida vagans , Joycea pallida , Dianella revoluta var. revoluta , Gahnia aspera
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	386	Tumbledown Red Gum trachyte rock flat sedgeland - shrubland of the Warrumbungle Range region	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris glaucophylla / Calytrix tetragona , Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum , Notelaea microcarpa var. microcarpa , Acacia cultriformis / Isoplepis hookeriana , Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana , Wurmbea biglandulosa , Juncus usitatus
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	432	Dwyer's Red Gum - Dirty (Baradine) Gum - cypress pine shrubby woodland of the Narrabri region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion	Eucalyptus dwyeri , Eucalyptus chloroclada , Callitris glaucophylla , Callitris endlicheri / Melichrus urceolatus , Jacksonia scoparia / Aristida vagans , Aristida calycina var. calycina , Pomax umbellata , Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	453	Granite gorge Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Oleander Wattle low open woodland in the Warrumbungle region	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris glaucophylla , Eucalyptus melanophloia , Alphitonia excelsa / Acacia neriifolia , Leptospermum brevipes , Notelaea microcarpa var. microcarpa , Leucopogon muticus / Aristida ramosa , Cymbopogon refractus , Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana , Cheilanthes distans
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	506	Black Cypress Pine - White Box - Tumbledown Gum shrubby open forest / woodland mainly in the Mt Kaputar region, Nandewar Bioregion	Callitris endlicheri , Eucalyptus albens , Eucalyptus dealbata , Eucalyptus caleyi / Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia , Pultenaea microphylla var. cuneata , Olearia elliptica subsp. elliptica , Cassinia quinquefaria / Desmodium brachypodium , Poa sieberiana , Notodanthonia longifolia , Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	555	White Cypress Pine - Orange Gum - Acacia granite outcrop shrubland in the Moonbi area of the Nandewar Bioregion and New	Callitris glaucophylla , Eucalyptus prava / Acacia neriifolia , Acacia viscidula , Cassinia uncata , Prostanthera nivea var. nivea / Cyperus fulvus , Paspalidium constrictum , Austrodanthonia fulva , Trinonon liliiformis

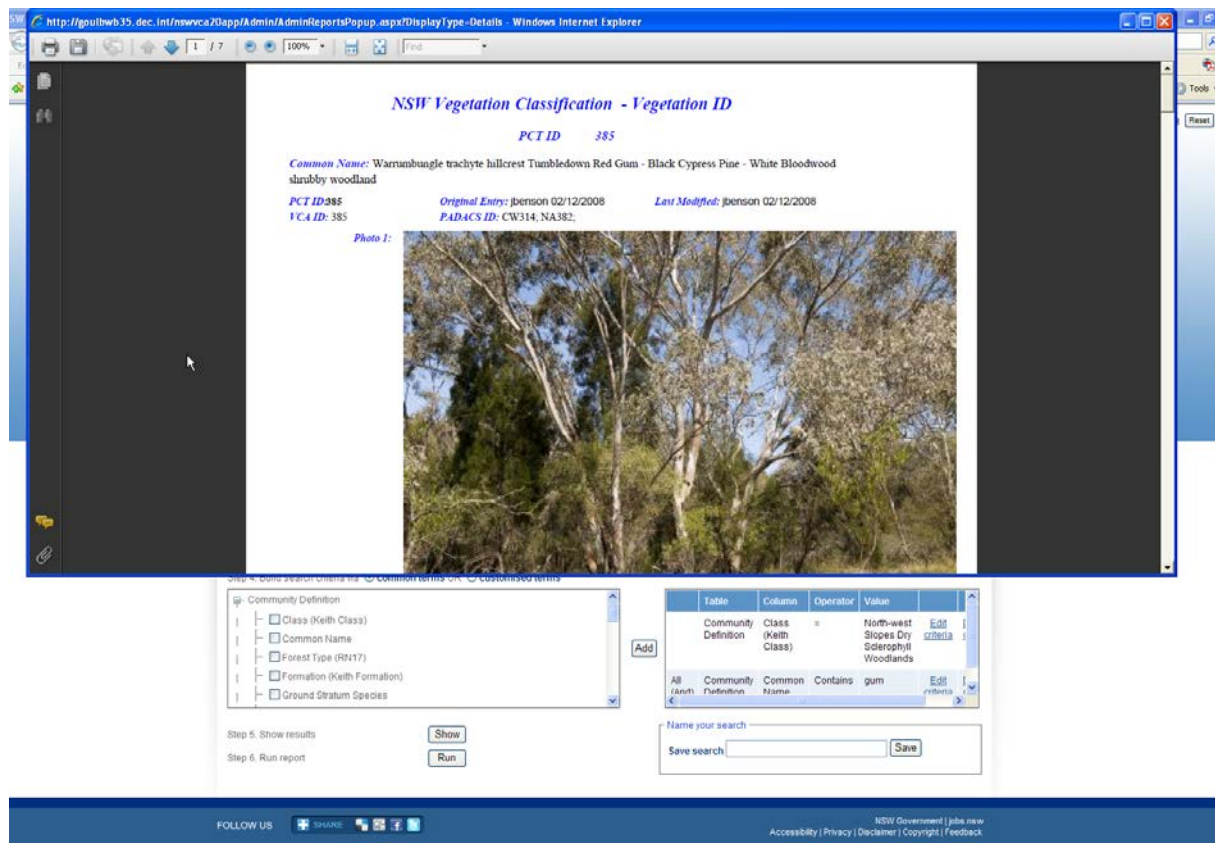
OK

By default, all the matching types are shown checked, i.e. they will be in the report. You may need to scroll down the page to see the full list of communities. To modify, either uncheck individual communities in the list, or uncheck the top check box next to the VCA ID column header to deselect all communities. You can then reselect any by clicking individual communities or recheck all. When you are happy with the plant community types selected, click 'OK' to save these as the ones to be run in the report. Click 'Close' if you don't want to save your changes. Please note however that this will revert back to the default position, i.e. all communities matching the selection criteria will appear in the report.

9.2.4 Step 4: Run report

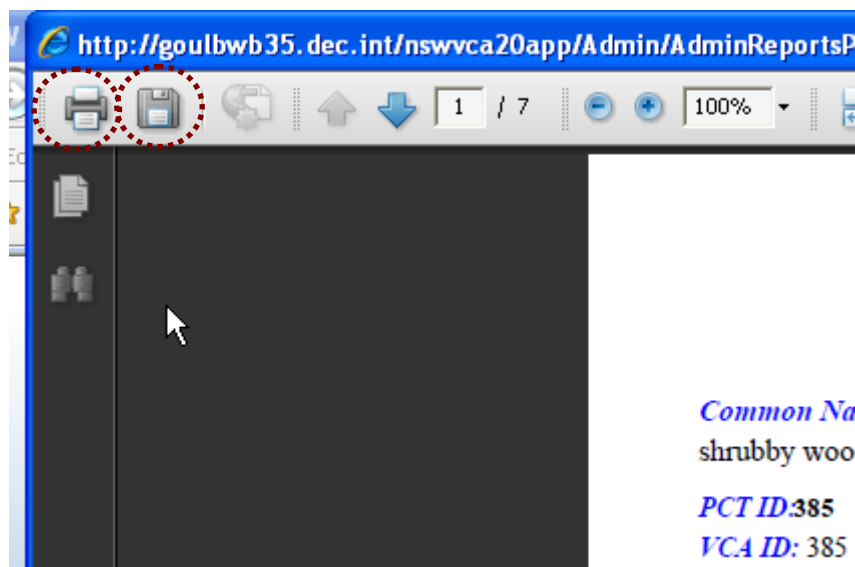
When you are ready click '**Run**' to produce the report. Please note that depending on the size of the report (i.e. number of communities selected and number of fields/columns to be displayed) this may take some minutes.

When the system and server have processed the request, the report will be displayed on screen in a separate window, as shown below. (If you are exporting, details are immediately below the report description below).



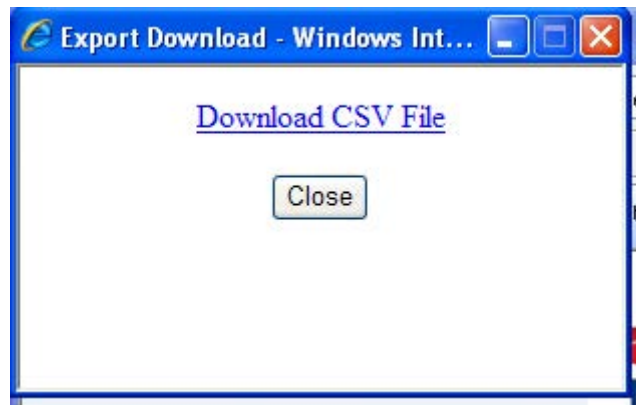
N.B.: The preview of reports appears as a new pop up screen. For this to function, please ensure that 'block pop ups' is not turned on. Refer to [Section 3. Possible Technical Issues](#), above, for instructions how to turn off the pop ups block.

You can review the report in this screen, then close it if you don't want to save or print the report, or elect to save or print via the two icons in the top left hand corner of the report screen (as shown below.)

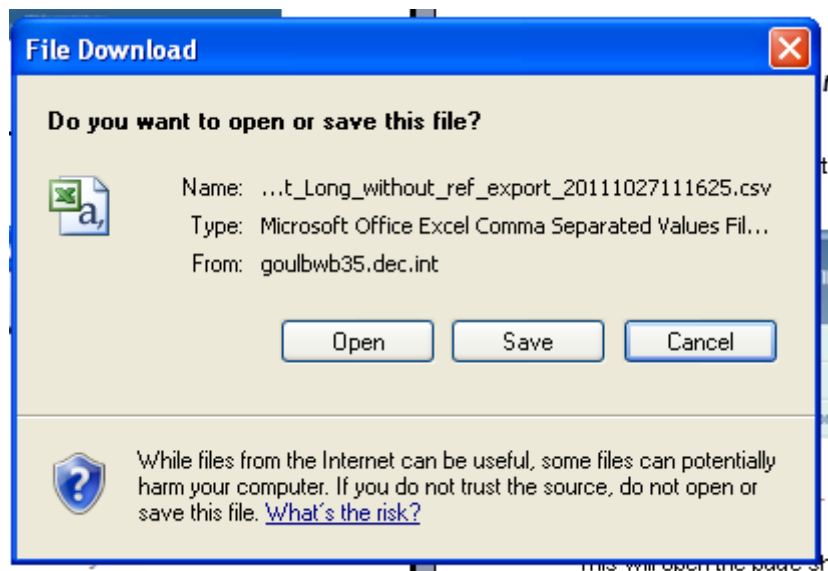


Run – Exports

If you are exporting, when you click '**Run**' the following pop up will appear:



Click '**Download CSV File**' to save the export file. The dialogue for saving as shown below will appear. Clicking '**Close**' will cancel the operation.



Either '**Open**' or '**Save**' the file as relevant. '**Cancel**' will Cancel the operation, but the Download CSV dialogue box will remain.

9.2.5 Saving Report Criteria

Once you have created your search, you can save the search set up to retrieve and run later, thus obviating the need to create the search again. To do this, give the current search set up a name in the '**Name your search**' box on the right, then click '**Save**'. This will save the set up to your log in, i.e. only you have access to this saved search.

To retrieve the saved search, select it from the '**Load a saved search**' box in the top right, by selecting it from the list and clicking once on the relevant saved search, as shown below.

Exports: State-wide Quick Search

[Guide to producing exports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose export template

Long without text ref (VCA format)
[What's in the exports?](#)

Step 2. Select communities by:
[Guide to building search queries](#)

☐ Benchmark CMA
☐ BenchmarkStatusID
☐ BM CMA Percent Cleared
☐ BM TECName
☐ Class (Keith Class 2004)
☐ Classification Project

Add

Step 3. Show results

Show

Step 4. Run export

Run

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search
Class test
--choose--
Class test

Table	Column	Operator	Value		
Community Definition	Class (Keith Class 2004)	=	Aeolian Chenopod Shrublands	Edit criteria	Delete criteria

Name your search

Save search
Save

This will automatically populate the fields for the search as they were saved to that name.

To modify an existing saved search, retrieve and load it, make your changes then save it using the same name. This will overwrite the existing saved set up.

You can create multiple saved searches, but remember to change the saved name if you do not want to overwrite an existing saved search.

9.3 Advanced Search Reports (and Exports)

When Choosing your Search, select the Advanced Search option:

Choose Your Search

Choose the search option below that best suits your needs. For both options, you will be able to further choose Quick Search or Advanced Search options. Quick Search provides a quick means to export data or produce a report via a set of templates. Further information on the types of templates available is provided in the [What's In The Reports?](#) The Advanced Search option enables you to further design your reports and exports via a larger set of query terms and the ability to select which fields will be displayed or produced in your report or export.

☒ State-wide Searches ☐ Full Field Searches

☒ Reports ☐ Exports

☐ Quick Search

☒ Advanced Search

Please refer to the [Report and Export Search Options](#) document for further information.

This will open the page shown below.

Reports: State-wide Advanced Search

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

[What's in the reports?](#)

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search

Step 2. Select communities by: ☐ common terms OR ☐ customised terms
[Guide to building search queries](#)

To change how images are displayed, or to select fields to be shown in the report, please open the 'Advanced options' section below. Otherwise, please proceed to Step 4 Show results to preview the communities that match your search.

Step 3. Show results

Step 4. Run report

Name your search

Save search

Advanced options

Include Images ?
☒ Yes ☐ No

Choose fields for report

Customise fields to display in report

Fields that will be displayed

The steps to undertake an Advanced Search are provided below.

9.3.1 Step 1: Select Report Template

Information on the report templates is available via the '**What's in the reports?**' hyper-linked text.

When the Template is selected, the relevant fields for the selected report template are loaded into the '**Select communities by**' field boxes in Step 2, as shown below (example below is for the Long without ref text (VCA Format) template). Also note that the appropriate list of fields will be populated into the '**Advanced options**' area at the bottom of the page.

• Reports: State-wide Advanced Search

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

Long with text ref (VCA format)

[What's in the reports?](#)

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search

Step 2. Select communities by: ☒ common terms OR ☐ customised terms

[Guide to building search queries](#)

Community Benchmarks

- ☐ Benchmark CMA
- ☐ BenchmarkStatusID
- ☐ BM CMA Percent Cleared
- ☐ BM TECName
- ☐ Community Definition

Add

To change how images are displayed, or to select fields to be shown in the report, please open the 'Advanced options' section below. Otherwise, please proceed to Step 4 Show results to preview the communities that match your search.

You can save your search and display options by naming the current settings and click Save. The saved search will then be available to select in the 'Load a saved search' area above.

Step 3. Show results

Step 4. Run report

Acrobat PDF

Name your search

Save search

Advanced options

Include Images ?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Choose fields for report

Customise fields to display in report

Community Definition

- ☒ Adjoining Communities
- ☒ Characteristic Species Qualifiers
- ☒ Class (Keith Class 2004)
- ☒ Classification Project

Fields that will be displayed

Table	Column
Community Definition	Adjoining Communities
Community Definition	Characteristic Species Qualifiers
Community	Class (Keith Class 2004)

By default, the selection in the '**Select communities by**' field box will show the 'common terms' option, with all fields unchecked.

9.3.2 Step 2: Select Communities

There are two ways to compile your search query, i.e. criteria that the system will use to retrieve the relevant plant community types.

By default, the '**common terms**' method is active. This method presents a subset of the total number of fields and tables in the database, representing the most commonly used terms. Please scroll down the list to see what fields are available.

Step 4. Build search criteria via ☒ common terms OR ☐ customised terms

Community Definition

- ☐ Class (Keith Class)
- ☐ Common Name
- ☐ Forest Type (RN17)
- ☐ Formation (Keith Formation)
- ☐ Ground Stratum Species

Add

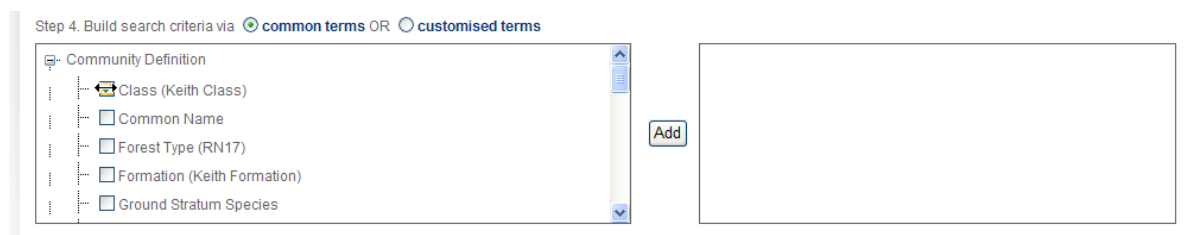
Step 5. Show results

Step 6. Run report

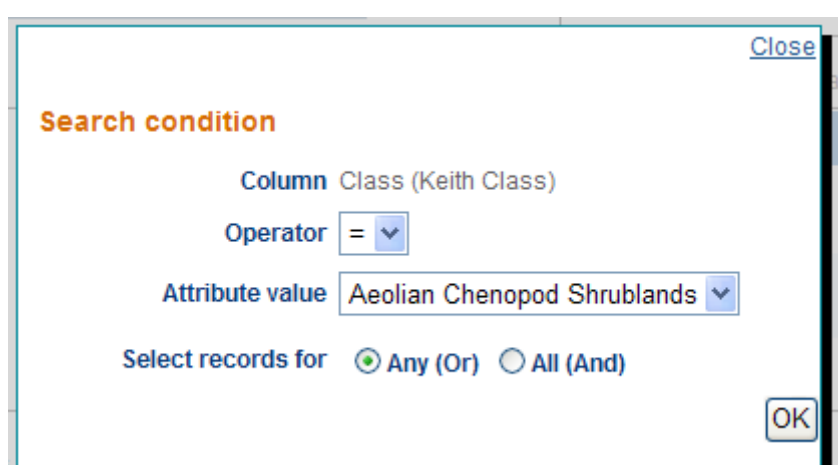
Name your search

Save search

When you are ready, please check one of the Column boxes, as shown below.

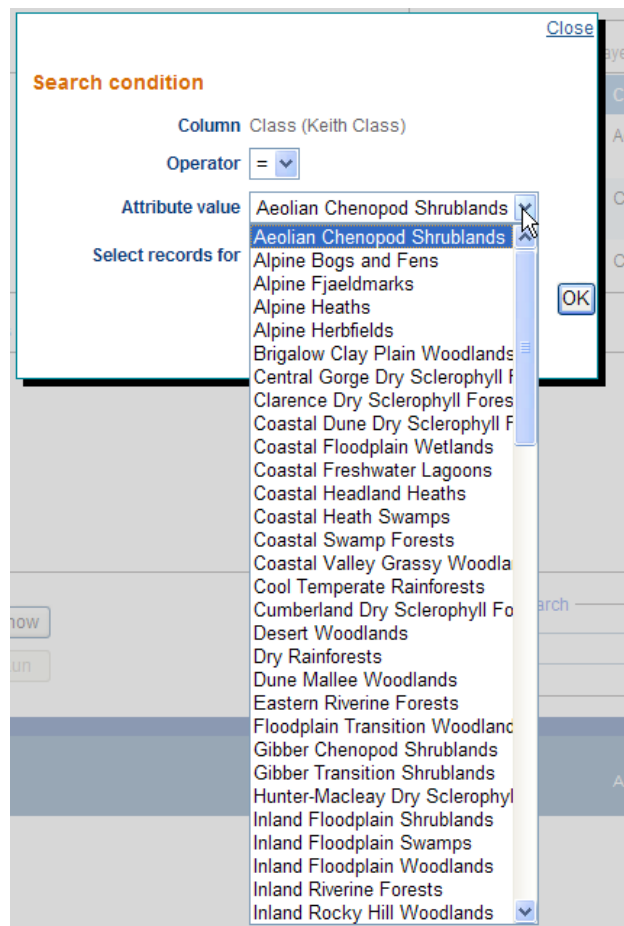


The **'Add'** button should now become active, i.e. no longer greyed out. Click the **'Add'** button to add the selected criteria to the open the Search condition page as shown below.



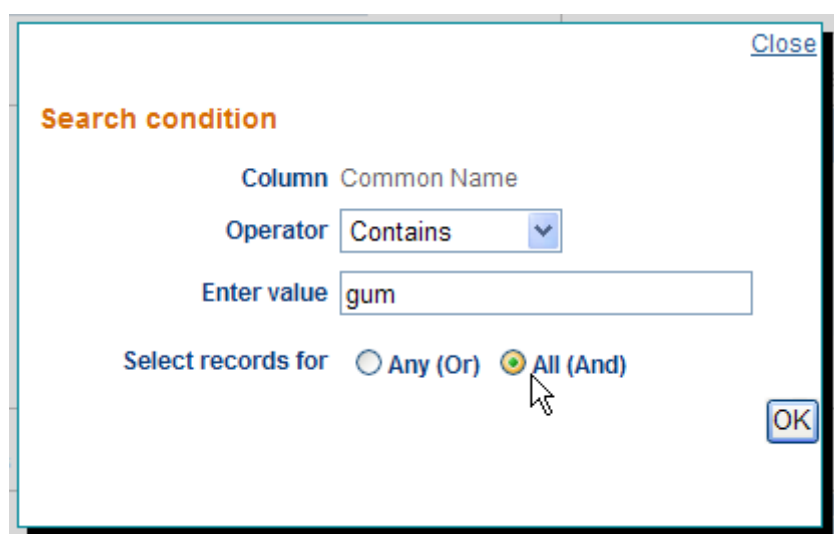
Click on the **'Operator'** drop down menu to view and select the options. These will vary according to the type of data in the relevant field. Options are detailed in [9.2.2 Step 2: Select Communities](#), above.

When you have selected the Operator, select the Attribute value from the drop down menu next to the field, as shown below.



Select the term you want by clicking once on the relevant entry. The Search condition screen should now show your choices.

Select the type of operator you want applied for this criterion, either 'Any (Or)' or 'All (And)', as shown below. If you are using only one criterion, this term is not relevant.



Please note that the **'Select records for'** terms operate between the criteria, so that selecting **'Any (or)'** will include communities that meet either of the criteria, while **'All (And)'** will include only communities that meet both criteria simultaneously. For example, for criteria of Common Name contains gum and Class (Keith Class) = Alpine Heaths, the operator **'Any (Or)'** will retrieve all communities where 'gum' occurs in the Common Name field, in addition to all communities where the Class (Keith Class) field is Alpine Heaths. This will retrieve hundreds of communities. Using the **'All (And)'** operator however will select only those communities where the Common Name contains 'gum' AND where the 'Class (Keith Class)' is Alpine Heaths. In this case, no communities are retrieved as no communities match BOTH criteria.

Please also note that the order of criteria is crucial to getting the result you want, as the first criteria creates a subset that the second criteria is matched to. Using the same criteria and swapping their order can therefore produce different results.

Click OK to retain the criteria. The selected criteria should now appear in the field box to the right, as shown below.

Table	Column	Operator	Value	
Community Definition	Class (Keith Class)	=	North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands	Edit criteria
All (And)	Community Definition	Contains	gum	Edit criteria

Name your search:

You can delete or edit the criteria in this compiling area by clicking on the **'Edit criteria'** or **'Delete criteria'** text separately for each criterion. The **'Edit criteria'** option will take you back to the Search condition screen with the current criteria shown. The **'Delete criteria'** will remove that criterion entirely from the compiled list.

Handy Hint: As you compile criteria, please check the **'Run'** button in Step 6 at the bottom of the screen. This, in effect, previews whether the current combination of criteria match at least one plant community type. If the **'Run'** button is greyed out, there are no plant community types that meet the current combination of criteria. If this is the case, clicking **'Show'** will retrieve no matches, so you will need to alter the criteria.

9.3.3 Advanced options

The 'Advanced options' area at the bottom of the screen provides additional functionality to: (i) choose to produce or not produce images in the report; and (ii) choose which fields will be displayed in the report.

Advanced options

Include images ?

☒ Yes
☐ No

Choose fields for report

Customise fields to display in report

☒ Community Definition
☒ Adjoining Communities
☒ Characteristic Species Qualifiers
☒ Class (Keith Class)
☒ Classification Source
☒ Classification Source

Fields that will be displayed

Table	Column
Community Definition	Adjoining Communities
Community Definition	Characteristic Species Qualifiers
Community Definition	Class (Keith Class)

Images options

Simply choose the option required under ‘**Include images?**’ options, i.e. **Yes** to have images, **No** to not have images. Please note this option only applies to reports that have images in their template, e.g. long reports do, a simple list of communities does not. If the template you choose does not have images, then this does nothing.

Fields to display

The ‘**Choose fields for report**’ area provides a list of the fields currently set to be produced in the report. By default, all the fields are checked as ‘on’ as all fields in the template will be produced. You can simplify your report by turning off any number of fields. The fields are arranged according to the tables within the template. You can turn individual fields off (and back on) or turn off (and back on) all fields in the table, as shown below.

Advanced options

Choose image options

☒ Yes
☐ No

Choose fields for report

Choose fields to display in report

☒ Community Definition
☒ Adjoining Communities
☒ Characteristic Species Qualifiers
☒ Class (Keith Class)
☒ Classification Confidence Level
☒ Classification Source

Fields that will be displayed

Table	Column
Community Definition	Adjoining Communities
Community Definition	Characteristic Species Qualifiers
Community Definition	Class (Keith Class)

As you alter the display fields, the ‘**Fields that will be displayed**’ box on the right will refresh to reflect the changes.

9.3.4 Step 3: Show results

When you are happy with your selection criteria, click the ‘**Show**’ button. This opens a list of the plant community types that are matched to your criteria, as shown below.

Close

Search results

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VCA ID	Common Name	Scientific Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	385	Warrumbungle trachyte hillcrest Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - White Bloodwood shrubby woodland	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris endlicheri , Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. amphistomatica , Acacia cheelii / Acrotriche rigida , Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum , Cryptandra amara var. amara , Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa / Aristida vagans , Joycea pallida , Dianella revoluta var. revoluta , Gahnia aspera
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	386	Tumbledown Red Gum trachyte rock flat sedgeland - shrubland of the Warrumbungle Range region	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris glaucophylla / Calytrix tetragona , Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum , Notelaea microcarpa var. microcarpa , Acacia cultriformis / Isoplepis hookeriana , Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana , Wurmbea biglandulosa , Juncus usitatus
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	432	Dwyer's Red Gum - Dirty (Baradine) Gum - cypress pine shrubby woodland of the Narrabri region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion	Eucalyptus dwyeri , Eucalyptus chloroclada , Callitris glaucophylla , Callitris endlicheri / Melichrus urceolatus , Jacksonia scoparia / Aristida vagans , Aristida calycina var. calycina , Pomax umbellata , Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	453	Granite gorge Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Oleander Wattle low open woodland in the Warralida region	Eucalyptus dealbata , Callitris glaucophylla , Eucalyptus melanophloia , Alphitonia excelsa / Acacia neriifolia , Leptospermum brevipes , Notelaea microcarpa var. microcarpa , Leucopogon multicus / Aristida ramosa , Cymbopogon refractus , Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana , Cheilanthes distans
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	506	Black Cypress Pine - White Box - Tumbledown Gum shrubby open forest / woodland mainly in the Mt Kaputar region, Nandewar Bioregion	Callitris endlicheri , Eucalyptus albens , Eucalyptus dealbata , Eucalyptus caleyi / Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia , Pultenaea microphylla var. cuneata , Olearia elliptica subsp. elliptica , Cassinia quinquefaria / Desmodium brachypodium , Poa sieberiana , Notodanthonia longifolia , Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	555	White Cypress Pine - Orange Gum - Acacia granite outcrop shrubland in the Moonbi area of the Nandewar Bioregion and New	Callitris glaucophylla , Eucalyptus prava / Acacia neriifolia , Acacia viscidula , Cassinia uncata , Prostanthera nivea var. nivea / Cyperus fulvus , Paspalidium constrictum , Austrodanthonia fulva , Trinonon liliiformis

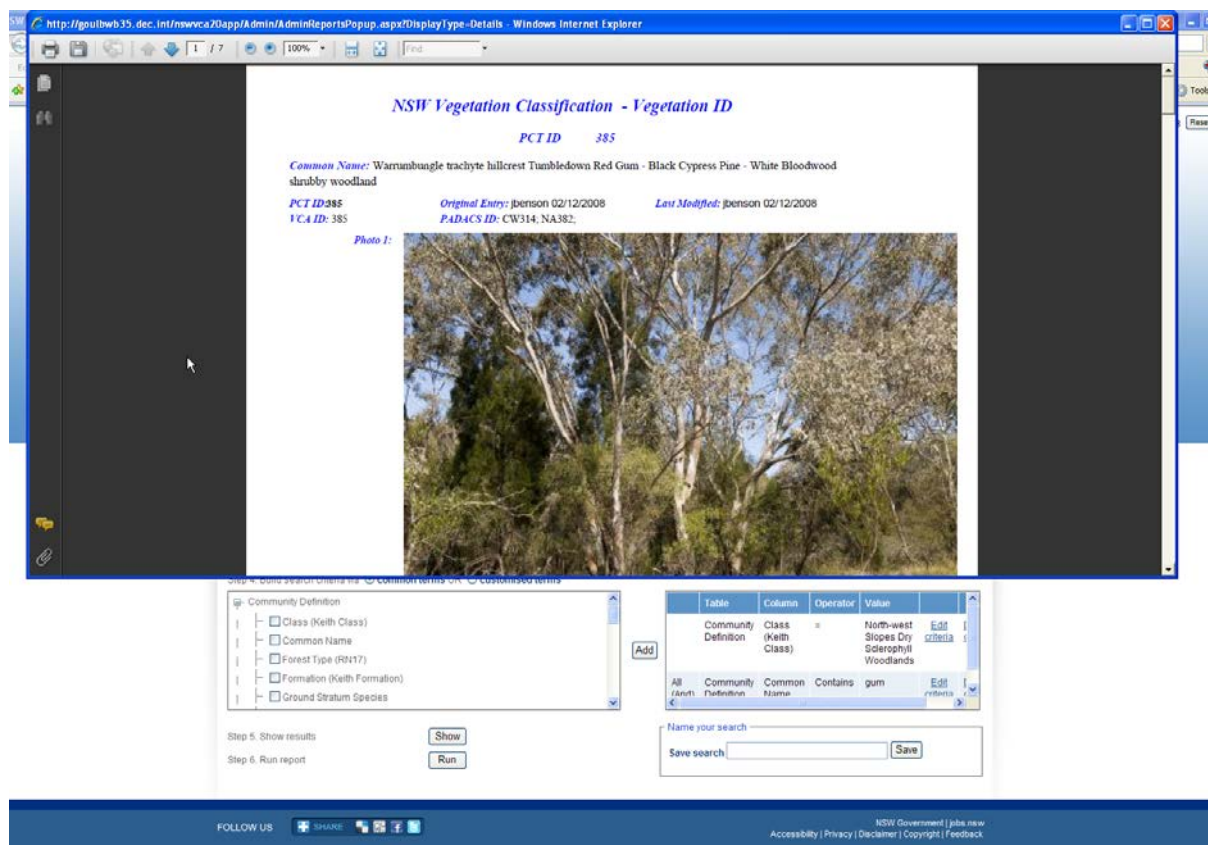
OK

By default, all the matching types are shown checked, i.e. they will be in the report. You may need to scroll down the page to see the full list of communities. To modify, either uncheck individual communities in the list, or uncheck the top check box next to the VCA ID column header to deselect all communities. You can then reselect any by clicking individual communities or recheck all. When you are happy with the plant community types selected, click **'OK'** to save these as the ones to be run in the report. Click **'Close'** if you don't want to save your changes. Please note however that this will revert back to the default position, i.e. all communities will appear in the report.

9.3.5 Step 4: Run report

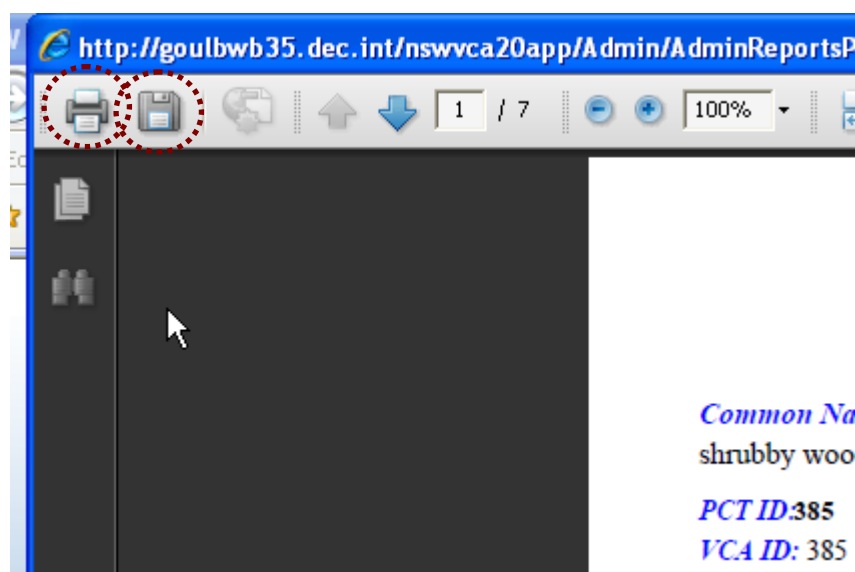
When you are ready click **'Run'** to produce the report. Please note that depending on the size of the report (i.e. number of communities selected and number of fields/columns to be displayed) this may take some minutes.

When the system and server have processed the request, the report will be displayed on screen in a separate window, as shown below.



N.B.: The preview of reports appears as a new pop up screen. For this to function, please ensure that 'block pop ups' is not turned on. Refer to [Section 3. Possible Technical Issues](#), above, for instructions how to turn of the pop ups block.

You can review the report in this screen, then close it if you don't want to save or print the report, or you can elect to save or print via the two icons in the top left hand corner of the report screen (as shown below).

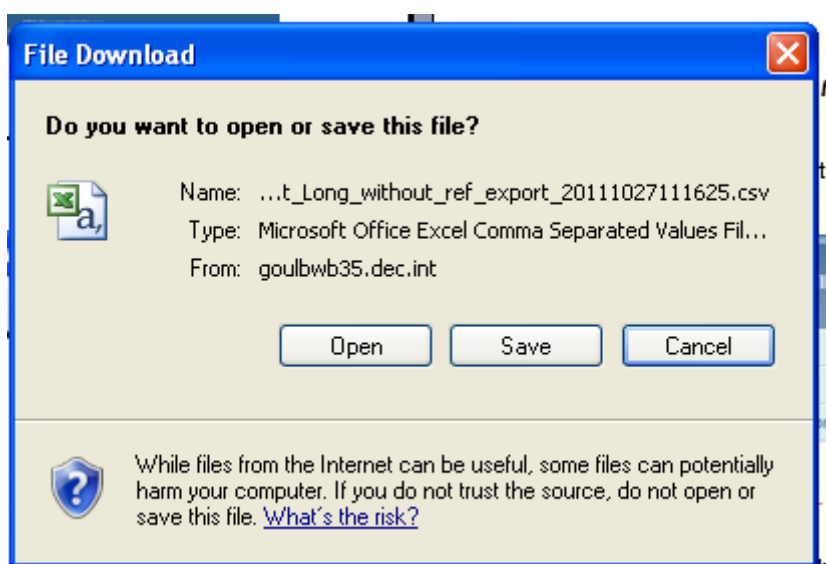


Run – Exports

If you are exporting, then when you click '**Run**', the following pop up will appear:



Click '**Download CSV file**' to save the export file. The dialogue for saving as shown below will appear. Clicking '**Close**' will cancel the operation.



Please '**Open**' or '**Save**' the file as relevant. '**Cancel**' will Cancel the operation, but the Download CSV dialogue box will remain.

9.3.6 Saving Report Criteria

Once you have created your search, you can save the search set up to retrieve and run later, thus obviating the need to create the search again. To do this, give the current search set up a name in the '**Name your search**' box on the right, then click '**Save**'. This will save the set up to your log in, i.e. only you have access to this saved search.

To retrieve the saved search, select it from the '**Load a saved search**' box in the top right, by selecting it from the list and clicking once on the relevant saved search, as shown below.

Reports: State-wide Advanced Search

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template: Long without text ref (VCA format) [What's in the reports?](#)

Step 2. Select communities by: ☒ **common terms** OR ☐ **customised terms**
[Guide to building search queries](#)

Community Benchmarks

- ☐ Benchmark CMA
- ☐ BenchmarkStatusID
- ☐ BM CMA Percent Cleared
- ☐ BM TECName

Community Definition

Add

To change how images are displayed, or to select fields to be shown in the report, please open the 'Advanced options' section below. Otherwise, please proceed to Step 4 Show results to preview the communities that match your search.

Step 3. Show results: **Show**

Step 4. Run report: Acrobat PDF **Run**

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search: Class test advanced
--choose--
Class test advanced

You can save your search and display options by naming the current settings and click Save. The saved search will then be available to select in the 'Load a saved search' area above.

Name your search: Save search **Save**

This will automatically populate the fields for the search as they were saved to that Search name.

To modify an existing saved search, retrieve and load it, make your changes then save it using the same name. This will overwrite the existing saved set up.

You can create multiple saved searches, but remember to change the saved name if you do not want to overwrite an existing saved search.

9.3.7 Customised Terms

The alternative approach to selecting communities for your reports or export is to customise the terms or criteria that are used in building your search query. To do this, click the radio button next to the '**customised terms**' option at Step 2, as shown below.

► Reports: State-wide Advanced Search

[Guide to producing reports](#)
[Definition of fields](#)

Create a new search

Step 1. Choose report template

Long without text ref (VCA format)

[What's in the reports?](#)

Step 2. Select communities by: ☐ common terms OR ☒ customised terms

[Guide to building search queries](#)

☐ Community Benchmarks
☐ Community Definition
☐ Community Structure
☐ Community Vegetation Type
☐ Distributional Information
☐ Mapping

Add

To change how images are displayed, or to select fields to be shown in the report, please open the 'Advanced options' section below. Otherwise, please proceed to Step 4 Show results to preview the communities that match your search.

Step 3. Show results

Show

Step 4. Run report

Acrobat PDF

Run

Load a saved search

Load a saved search

Select a saved search

Name your search

Save search

Save

You can save your search and display options by naming the current settings and click Save. The saved search will then be available to select in the 'Load a saved search' area above.

The list of fields directly below will refresh to display the full list of fields available to create your query. Please note that there are almost 200 fields in total so setting up your query may be time consuming. However you will be able to save and retrieve your query as part of a saved search once you have created it.

The fields initially are collapsed within the tables that the fields belong to. Click on the '+' symbol next to the category (table or field grouping) to expand it and see the fields contained therein (shown below).

Step 2. Select communities by: ☐ common terms OR ☒ customised terms

☐ Community Benchmarks
☐ Community Definition
 ☐ Adjoining Communities
 ☐ Class (Keith Class)
 ☐ Classification Source
 ☐ Common Name

Add

To change how images are displayed, or to select fields to be shown in the report, please open the 'Advanced options' section below. Otherwise, please proceed to Step 3 Show results to preview the communities that match your search.

Step 3. Show results

Show

Step 4. Run report

Run

You can save your settings and click the 'Load a saved search' area above.

Name your search

Save search

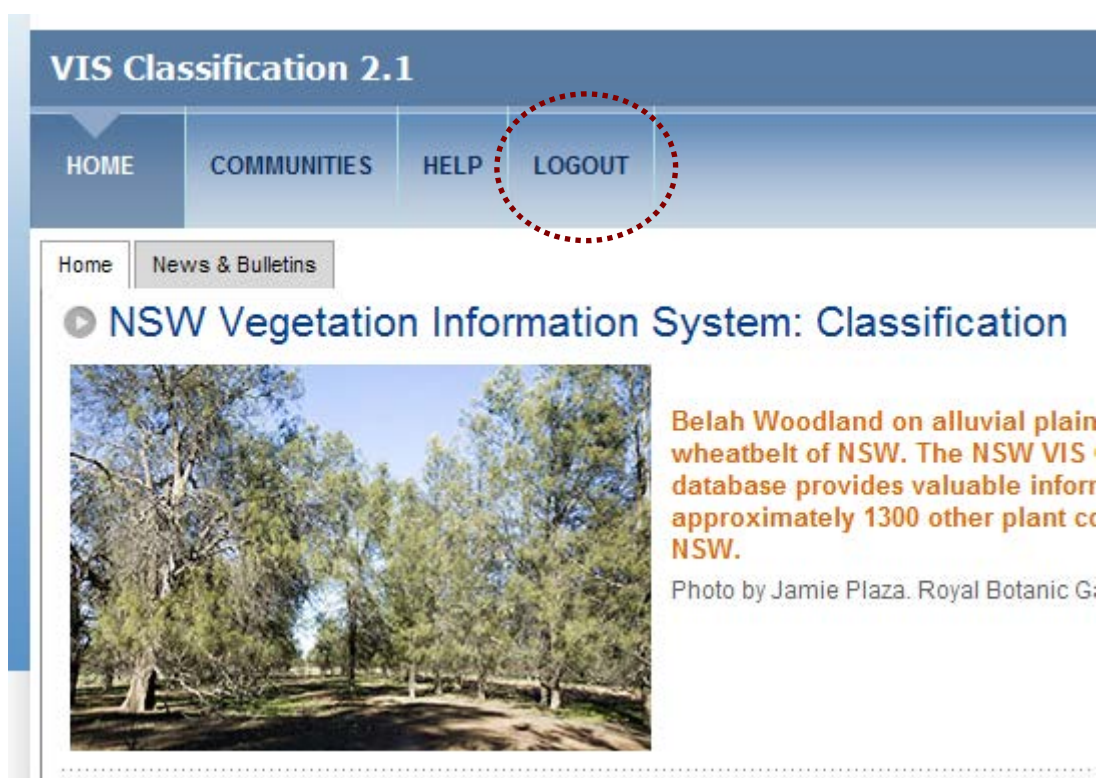
The process for selecting the terms is the same as described above in [Section 9.3.2 Step 2 Select Communities](#) above. Please refer to that section for instructions for building your query.

You can collapse a category at any time by clicking on the '-' symbol against an open category menu.

Definitions of the table categories (i.e. 'terms') and fields are provided via the hyper-linked '**Descriptions of Terms (Tables and Field Definitions)**' document.

10 Logging Out

When you have finished your VIS Classification session, please remember to log out of the application by clicking the '**LOGOUT**' tab.

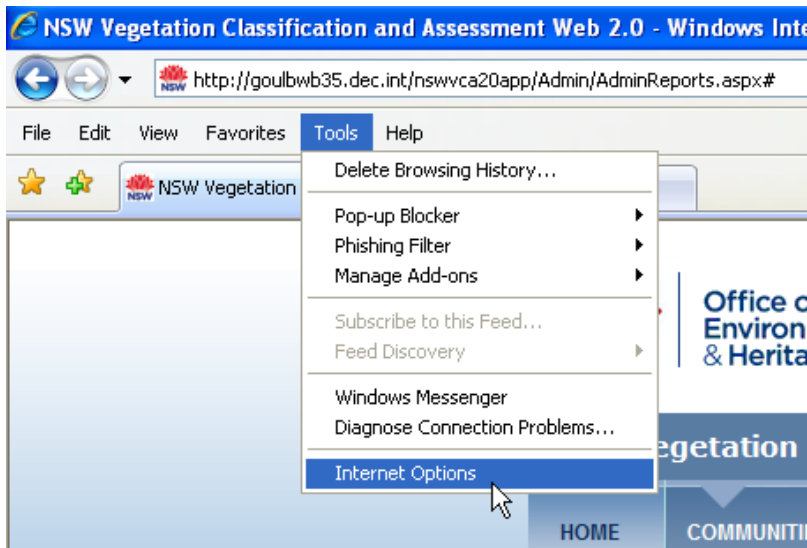


References

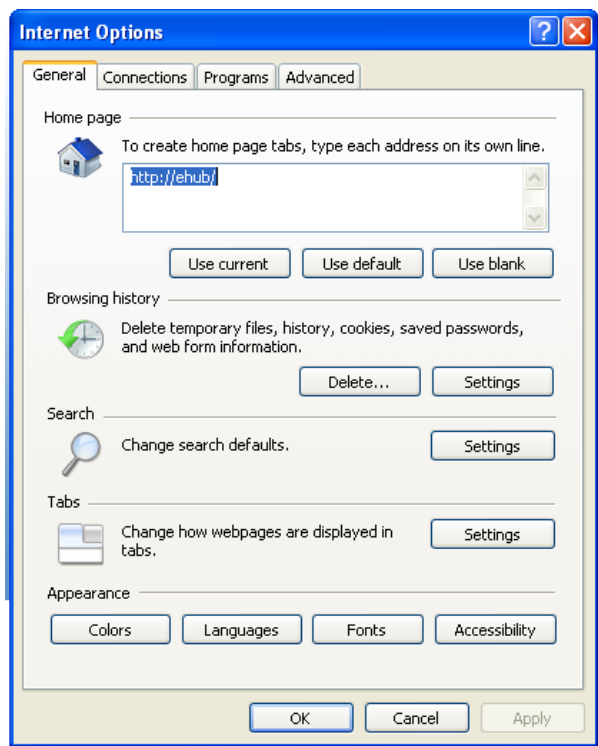
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Attachment 1: Possible Internet Explorer Issues

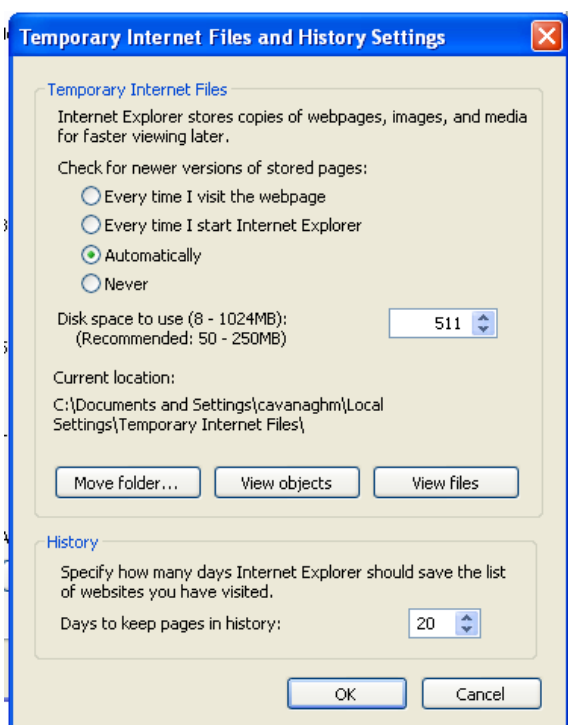
There is a known issue with Internet Explorer (IE) in that the retrieval of cached information may over-ride the loading of updated pages. If during use you find that pages or areas are not refreshing as expected (e.g. clicking on options radio buttons does not clear previous selections), this may be due to cache retrieval. To fix this, select the 'Internet Options' from the Tools menu in IE, as shown below.



The screen below should appear:



Click on '**Settings**' in the 'Browsing history' section. This opens the screen below:



Ensure that the 'Automatically' radio button is checked, as shown above (N.B. note what the current option is so you can reset if you wish after you finish your VIS Classification session).

Click 'OK' to go back to the Internet Options screen. Now click on the 'Delete' button in the 'Browsing history' section. The options screen below should appear.



Click on 'Delete files...' in the 'Temporary Internet Files' section. This will delete only the stored temporary files. Please note that if you haven't cleared the temporary files for a while (or ever!) this may take some time. A progress screen will show while this is happening. Provided the green bar keeps moving, all should be fine.

It may also be advisable to delete the cookies from the IE cache (i.e. click '**Delete cookies...**' in the 'Cookies' section). This will remove all stored data that is retrieved by a range of sites, including stored log in information. This simply means that if you clear the Cookies, you will need to provide log in data when you return to any page that was using stored log in information. There shouldn't be any issues with this, but if you are unsure, please ignore this step.

When these processes are finished, click '**Close**', then '**Cancel**' at the next screen to return to the VIS Classification screen.

Attachment 2: Cover Types Summary Information

The Cover Type Codes specify the type of measure used for the Cover values (i.e. minimum, maximum, mean and median percentage cover). The alpha portion of the codes denotes whether the measure is a numeric real value ('N') or relates to the upper and lower ranges of a cover class category ('C'). The following information is summarised from Walker and Hopkins (1990).

Code	Explanation
1N	Crown or Canopy Cover: Crown Cover is defined as the percentage of the sample site within the vertical projection of the periphery of the crowns. In this case crowns are treated as opaque. Crown cover is estimated using the mean gap between crowns divided by mean crown width (the crown separation ratio).
1C	Crown or Canopy Cover: As for 1N above but for data derived from or containing class intervals.
2N	Foliage Cover: Foliage cover is defined as the percentage of the sample site occupied by the vertical projection of foliage and branches (if woody). For ground vegetation, it is measured using line intercept methods. It will, to some degree take into account the thickness of a clump of grass. % crown cover x crown type.
2C	Foliage Cover: As for 2N above but for data derived from or containing class intervals.
3N	Percentage Cover: The percentage of a strictly defined plot area, covered by vegetation, generally applicable for the ground vegetation that has been estimated rather than measured using line intercept methods. It does not necessarily take into account thickness of a clump of grass.
3C	Percentage Cover: As for 3N above but for data derived from or containing class intervals.
4N	Projective Foliage Cover: The percentage of the sample site occupied by the vertical projection of foliage only (not branches).
4C	Projective Foliage Cover: As for 4N above but for data derived from or containing class intervals.
not applicable	Not applicable.
unknown	Unknown.